

It was fortunate that the advice of those who insisted upon the election of a Democratic Congress in 1918 was not followed.

As the practical side of Mr. Hoover's entry into the Ohio primaries, it is expected that he will have candidates for delegates and alternates in each of the 23 congressional districts and for seven at large.

Mr. Hoover is facing the question of whether to run for the office of attorney general in 1929. He has been asked to run by the Ohio primaries, but he has declined to do so. He has been asked to run by the Ohio primaries, but he has declined to do so.

GERMAN REICHSWEHR TO AID GOVERNMENT

New Minister of Defense Makes Statement to Members

BERLIN.—An army which is in the position to maintain the Reich's neutrality in case of an international conflict by protecting its frontiers, thus enabling the Government to carry on its policy undisturbed, and which, moreover, can maintain peace and order at home in case of any serious disorder, is what General Gröner, the new Minister of Defense, intends to make the German Reichswehr.

The army is to be a weapon in the hands of the constitutional government, he continued in his speech before the Reichstag budget committee, and will not lay stumbling-blocks in the way of the foreign political course of the Wilhelmstrasse. General Gröner wishes that the Reichswehr should embody the same patriotic feelings as the old imperial army, but he rejects the latter's right to no longer profitable and to greatly advanced a more careful intellectual training of men and officers.

The program as such does not differ much from that of his predecessor. Everything now depends, however, upon whether the new minister is able to carry it out.

REVISED FARM AID MEASURE DRAFTED

Equalization Fee Retained in Restricted Form

WASHINGTON.—A revised McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, embodying in a restricted form the equalization fee, will be reported to the Senate by the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Charles L. McNary, (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the committee and author of the modified measure, announced that he will send the bill to the Senate without committee hearings. With the measure before the Senate, Mr. McNary will let others press for its consideration.

He is of the view that the House should give first consideration to the issue. Other Senate farm legislation leaders disagree with this position and hold that the Senate should take the lead, pass a bill and put the matter up to the House.

They have compromised their views to the extent that Mr. McNary will report out his revised bill and the other farm leaders will undertake to obtain its early consideration. The changes proposed are designed to meet the objections of President Coolidge to the original McNary-Haugen bill.

PATHE EXCHANGE GETS FILM BOOKING OFFICE

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcement that Pathe Exchange, Inc., had acquired the Film Booking Office Pictures Corporation is made by Pathe Exchange. Known as FBO, Film Booking Office was rated as one of the largest theater-owning producers and distributors of motion pictures in the United States, and produced approximately 50 feature pictures a year. Joseph P. Kohn, who purchased control of the organization two years ago at a reported price of about \$10,000,000, will remain in the management.

LAND CLAIMS SETTLED

MEXICO CITY.—Of the 774 claims submitted for lands seized for subdivision or for communal properties by the Mexican Government in 1927, according to the Department of Industries of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Improvement, 487 were held by Mexicans and only 127 by foreigners. Settlement of 103 claims was effected by delivery of bonds of the agrarian debt. Of these 38 were claims of foreigners, with a value of \$7,700,000, while the Mexican claims, although more numerous, amounted to but \$1,500,000. Seventeen claims were thrown out by the authorities, leaving the remainder to be settled.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays
Subscription price, \$5.00 per year in advance
Single copies, 10 cents
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., on Oct. 1, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BUY NOW

During Our Annual
FEBRUARY
FURNITURE
SALE

LEAGUE RULE IN RHINELAND AGAIN PROPOSED

General Spears Favors French Withdrawal Now Instead of in 1935

PARIS.—An important proposal for a solution of the Rhineland problem was heard by the executive committee of Fides, that is to say, the Fédération Internationale des Anciens Combattants, sitting in Paris, when General Spears, former member of the British Parliament and a recent visitor to Williamstown, addressed them.

Since Fides comprises 9,000,000 former soldiers, his decisions necessarily carry weight. These members belong to many lands. They represent a vast variety of opinion, but on the whole, as civilians who were dragged into the armies in 1914 and came back into civilian life in 1919, they are pacifically inclined and seek a solution of the difficult problems which still beset Europe.

Among the problems is the occupation of the Rhineland. The presence of allied soldiers on German territory makes a full rapprochement impossible. Dr. Gustav Stresemann demands evacuation. Aristide Briand attaches certain conditions. It is believed that after the recent oratorical joust, French and German Ministers will meet on the Riviera, where Dr. Stresemann, now spending a vacation before the next meeting of the League of Nations, will discuss the Rhineland question.

General Spears' suggestion, which is given new form but which was first put forward during the Ruhr occupation in 1923, is simply expressed that France should immediately renounce its occupation of the Rhineland instead of remaining, as authorized by treaty, until 1935. In return Germany should permit League of Nations control of the demilitarized zones. These zones are demilitarized by treaty, but although the League has a general right to supervise the execution of the treaty yet there is no permanent machinery for supervising the fulfillment of the disarmament clauses.

An investigation at present would be doubtful. It can only be undertaken after a specific complaint is received, which complaint will certainly be regarded as unfriendly. If Germany accepted regular, permanent control of the demilitarized zones, it would not add to its obligations, and the League commission would be a few inconspicuous officials. They would not be an army on foreign soil, as at present, humiliating and irritating Germany. General Spears pointed out that a bargain is not made soon. France will have nothing to offer. In 1935, the occupation will end and nothing will replace it. If it ends now something satisfactory may replace it by agreement. France will not accept that Germany will reject any proposal which is not in the treaty. But has not Dr. Stresemann already intimated that he will reject new conditions respecting the Rhineland?

COMMITTEE TO STUDY PLAN

General Spears acknowledges this, but urges that he finds a large body of German opinion ready to support the idea for the sake of immediate evacuation. Indeed the idea of a demilitarized zone as a check to war growing and in order to induce Germany to accept General Spears' proposal that the French too should have a small demilitarized zone on their territory. It would remove the contention that Germany is being treated in an exceptional manner. Unfortunately the French do not take this proposition of a demilitarized zone on their territory favorably. The Times, for example, writes: "It is certain for the sake of the League that a French demilitarized zone should constitute a counterweight of the German demilitarized zone. It is better to make it clear that it is a concession that we cannot in any circumstances admit. The demilitarized Rhineland exists in virtue of a stipulation in the treaty and constitutes a guarantee for security, for which we cannot furnish a counterweight."

Certainly this is not encouraging, but General Spears is pleased because his views are to be submitted to a special committee for consideration and report. In Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and France this solution of the Rhineland problem will be earnestly discussed.

EXTENSION OF RENT LAWS IS REGULATED

NEW YORK.—The Board of Aldermen has just adopted a resolution favoring the extension of the emergency rent laws, which expire by limitation on June 1. The resolution has

Virginia Trust Co.

831 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital \$1,000,000.00
Surplus \$1,500,000.00

Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.

Styles for Men

JACOBS & LEVY
Kuppenheimer
Clothes, Knox Hats,
Honeywood Shoes—and
Townfield Sport
Clothes for women.

been forwarded to Gov. Alfred E. Smith and both branches of the State Legislature with a request that action be taken.

It is now forth that New York's building program for 1927 did not include the class of tenement known as "walk-ups" in sufficient numbers to provide for hundreds of residents of this city and that, therefore, the housing problem remains unsolved. The resolution adds that, as it will take considerable time to erect model tenements under the city's new condemnation law, an extension of the protective rent laws is desirable.

MOVE AGAINST LOOT DEALER IS INDORSED

New York and Federal Officers Discuss Legislation

NEW YORK.—Characterizing the receiver of stolen goods as "the greatest criminal menace in the country today," state and federal law officers here at a conference called by the Merchants Association, indorsed pending laws against him.

A resolution was adopted supporting bills pending in Congress and in the state legislature and it was agreed that a delegation be sent to Albany to appear in favor of the measures at a joint hearing. One of the Albany bills, introduced by Caleb H. Baumes, author of the Baumes crime laws, requires that a purchaser, buying goods under natural circumstances, make reasonable inquiry regarding the origin of the goods and also that the person offering, selling or delivering stolen goods so that his uncorroborated testimony may be considered.

J. H. Banton, district attorney, said the clause in the present code of criminal procedure which has been in existence since 1915, has stood in the way of prosecutions. It provides that the testimony of an accomplice cannot be received without corroboration.

TELEVISION DEVELOPER WINS ERICSSON MEDAL

NEW YORK.—The John Ericsson medal for achievement in electrical engineering has just been presented to Dr. E. P. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company. The award conferred by the American Society of Swedish Engineers, has only been made once before.

Dr. Alexanderson's developments in radio television were characterized by speakers at the society dinner as an outstanding contribution to the field of electrical engineering. Dr. Alexanderson, in accepting the award, described some of his experiments and with television and said that only experience could determine the practical value of its application. The first award of the Ericsson medal was made in 1926, when Dr. Svante A. Arrhenius, formerly head of the Nobel Institute, received it for his work in connection with the theory of ionization of matter.

FRENCH LINER TO LAND LETTERS BY SEAPLANE

NEW YORK.—When the steamship Ile de France sails from Havre on March 7 she will have a seaplane as a regular part of her equipment, according to officials of the French Line here.

A catapult is being installed on the deck for the launching of the flying machine to be used for expediting the arrival of mails and passengers. The Ile de France will be the first transatlantic vessel to use aircraft as a part of its accepted service. The North German Lloyd Line recently announced installation of a seaplane as a part of the equipment for its tourist cruises.

CUBAN EXPORTS MOUNT

HAVANA.—Cuba's exports for the year 1927 were \$15,485,000 more than for 1926, or \$25,544,000. The Treasury Department has announced. Of this amount exports to the United States amounted to \$25,419,053. Imports during 1927 reached \$287,088,365, or approximately \$5,700,000 less than the previous year. Imports from the United States amounted to \$158,681,523.

EXCLUSIVE FURNISHINGS

Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us our many friends.

Attractive Gifts For All Occasions

Correct Fall Modes for Madam and Mademoiselle

Chumley Sports Wear

Hats, Dresses, etc.

for Women. In Richmond Exclusively at

Miller & Rhoads

THE SHIRAZ CENTER

Where Part of Your Money Goes Revealed by Industrial Census

In Massachusetts 52 1/2 Cents of It in 1926 Went for Raw Materials and 21 1/2 Cents for Labor—Total Products Worth \$3,419,814,877

Part of the answer to the old song of "Where Does My Money Go?" has been given by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in its state census of manufacturing.

The census shows, among other things, that out of an average dollar paid for anything manufactured in Massachusetts—and that might be shoes or books, rubber tires or electric motors, dress goods or lollipops—approximately 52 1/2 cents of the dollar was for the raw materials. Approximately 21 1/2 cents was for wages of the workers who made the goods.

A little more than 4 1/2 cents of the dollar would have been necessary to pay interest of 5 per cent on the capital invested in the plants which produced the goods, and the remaining 19 1/2 cents, approximately, was to cover all the other costs of manufacturing, including management, depreciation and profit.

These percentages calculated from the census totals. The department found that Massachusetts factories turned out products worth \$3,419,814,877 during 1926. The magnitude of this figure illustrates that Massachusetts is one of the largest

EAGLE FAMILY LIFE SHOWN IN PICTURES

Taken in Scotland, Reels Will Be Widely Exhibited

NEW YORK.—Intimate details of the life of a family of golden eagles recorded in 5000 feet of motion picture film by Capt. Charles W. R. Knight, Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, will be shown before the National Geographic Society in Washington, and then to the public, beginning with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is announced by Captain Knight, who has just arrived from England on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line.

These pictures include what was said to be the only close-up motion pictures ever made of golden eagles. Some of the films of birds having wing spreads of seven feet were made at a distance of less than 14 feet.

The pictures were made on Mt. Hope and Mt. Armine, northern Scotland, after Captain Knight had successfully photographed other birds native to the British Isles, and several of the smaller wild animals.

URGENT FOOTWEAR BE MARKED

LONDON.—The Government's mercantile marine committee has issued a report recommending that boots and shoes imported by Great Britain be required to bear the name of the country of origin after this year. One of the factors of the present depression in the British footwear industry is the alleged dumping of cheap American shoes on this market.

Presenting CHANEL'S New Costume with the LOOSE LITTLE COAT

EXCLUSIVE WITH WANAMAKER'S

Reproductions \$95 and \$125

Size 34 to 40

Loose little short coat

...New

Skirt with pleats in panel form typical of all of Chanel's collection

...New

Jumper of striped knitted material

...New

TO CHANEL again the credit for a new silhouette . . . the most different-looking fashion from Paris this season. And like all of Chanel's things, it's eminently wearable . . . and young! (The little coat isn't meant to button . . . but is worn loosely open to show the striped jumper.)

Our Reproductions Are Exact

Wool crepe (like the original), Navy blue or bright marine blue, \$95 . . . Natural color cashmere cloth with jumper of Rodier material, \$95 . . . Tweeds—gray, beige and brown tones, \$125.

Sports Shop—second floor, old building

John Wanamaker

BROADWAY AND NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

SIMON DOCUMENT AROUSES MIXED FEELING IN INDIA

Chairman of Commission Is Congratulated and Assailed by the Newspapers

BOMBAY.—Sir John Simon's statement on the functions of the Indian Statutory Commission and the procedure it proposes to follow has met with a mixed reception in this country. Sir John Simon's statement on his statement regarding the status of Indian Committees, and he hopes that it will promote Indo-British co-operation in the inquiry. Several other prominent Indians acclaim the statement as breathing sincerity and good will.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, however, considers that Sir John Simon has tried to put a specious case of equal opportunities for the Indian committees, and declares that the statement does not alter the character of the commission so as to make it acceptable to the Liberals.

The Nationalist leaders also declare that Sir John Simon's explanation does not involve real equality since he remains the arbiter of what shall come within the cognizance of the Parliamentary Commission and the Indian committees respectively, and the latter therefore have not equal opportunity to reach a decision on the facts, as the power vested in the commission can give or withhold knowledge. The Parliamentary Party council of state has offered to co-operate with the commission if the Indian committees are

HOUSE BILL TO BLOCK FILM MONOPOLIZATION

WASHINGTON.—A bill to prevent further monopolization of the motion picture industry by prohibiting block booking has been introduced in the House by Representative Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan.

As explained in the preamble of the bill, it is intended to prevent restraint upon the free competition in the production, distribution and exhibition of copyrighted motion picture films and to prevent further monopolization by prohibiting the arbitrary allocation of such films by distributors to theaters in which they or other distributors have an interest, direct or indirect.

EUROPE SOON TO GET NEW HIGH TEST "GAS"

NEW YORK.—Ethyl gasoline will be introduced in Europe this summer, it was announced by A. N. Maxwell, vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Company, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which companies control the patents and process.

Mr. Maxwell arranged for the first distribution of this gasoline in Europe through the Anglo-American Oil Company of London, he said, and expects to complete arrangements within a short time for distribution in France and other parts of the continent.

J.L. Appleby Co.

Smithfield Hams Cooked and Uncooked

844 Park Ave. Baltimore, Md.

Maurice Wyman

Fine Footwear and Hosiery Men—Women—Children

19 W. Lexington St. 111 E. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE

The Five Feature Model Garment

solves the most important corsetry problems.

Mrs. M. J. DEWEY figure specialist, will demonstrate the model garment in our corset section

ALL THIS WEEK

MEXICO CITY IMPROVING

MEXICO CITY.—After spending \$500,000 pesos during the last two months of 1927, in accordance with its intensive improvement program, the Ayuntamiento (City Council) of Mexico City has appropriated \$500,000 pesos (\$2,500,000) for 1928. The money is to be spent in park and playground construction, street paving and improvement, betterment of traffic conditions and in general a thorough beautifying process for the capital.

REWARD HELD OUT TO ALIENS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wives and minor children of aliens who have applied for citizenship would be given preference within regular immigration quotas under a joint resolution approved by the Senate and sent to the House.

BALTIMORE

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets BALTIMORE, MD.

Wells

Charles Street at Lexington

The Five Feature Model Garment

solves the most important corsetry problems.

Mrs. M. J. DEWEY figure specialist, will demonstrate the model garment in our corset section

ALL THIS WEEK

HUTZLER BROTHERS

DRY GOODS

BALTIMORE MARYLAND

Maurice Wyman

Fine Footwear and Hosiery

Men—Women—Children

19 W. Lexington St. 111 E. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE

The Five Feature Model Garment

solves the most important corsetry problems.

Mrs. M. J. DEWEY figure specialist, will demonstrate the model garment in our corset section

ALL THIS WEEK

Steadily through the shifting years

A great many changes have come to pass since the day—nearly sixty-two years ago—when James Coward made his first pair of shoes.

Not only have styles changed, but business ideals have changed, too, with a whirlwind swiftness. Speed—production—volume sales—all these new aspects of a more modern industrialism have stamped their patterns upon the face of the business world. The Coward business has had to keep pace—in some ways—for the years have brought us a growth of stupendous proportions. But in all the onrush of bigger sales—in spite of the fact that the first Coward shoe store soon became the largest single retail shoe store in the world—in spite of all this, the simple, old-fashioned purpose of that first James Coward still stands serene, untouched.

That purpose was to make finer shoes than might be expected. That purpose was to make better designs for greater comfort, to use finer leathers, to employ the utmost skill in workmanship. All this was the ideal and achievement sixty-two years ago. All this is our ideal, and we sincerely believe, our achievement today.

The Coward Shoe

Personally Owned and Operated by J. M. Coward

270 GREENWICH STREET AND 37 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

WEST AND MASON STREETS, BOSTON

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEAF

BRATT SYSTEM OF LIQUOR BOOKS IS DENOUNCED

Swedish Speaker Shows the Method Has Brought About Steady Drinking

STOCKHOLM—The twelfth annual Swedish Prohibition Congress was opened here on Friday by Gustaf Mosesson, Senator, with more than 300 representatives from state and provincial organizations present. The first speaker, Pastor David Ostlund, denounced the Bratt system which gives book authorizing liquor purchases to responsible citizens, as a danger to temperance declaring that it was proved that it encouraged regular and steady habitual drinking. The speaker showed that never during the past 65 years had there been so steady a consumption of liquor as during the last five-year period. The psychological effect of the book system, he said, was causing the refinement of drinking habits under the protection of the Bratt system which diminishes a healthy public reaction against liquor.

These books were responsible, he said, for the doubtful honor that Sweden now has 104,600 women buyers of strong drink. Fifteen years ago such a condition was unthinkable. The same law with its suggestion of fashion, said Pastor Ostlund brings every additional year more than 40,000 persons, chiefly the youth of the country, into the possession of liquor books.

A motion before this year's parliament to abolish the Bratt system is based on a desire to break off the yearly increase of drunkenness. After Finland's experience with prohibition, temperance advocates feel that a new method, possibly local option, must be tried.

POINCARÉ WARNS AGAINST PLOTS

Conspirators, It Is Said, Seek to Separate Alsace From Mother Country

STRASBOURG—Alsace is passionately and invincibly French. Such was the text of a discourse pronounced in Strasbourg by Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, who affirmed that the French would not admit a miserable squad of adventurers to conspire against the unity of France. He went in response to an invitation from nearly all the mayors of Alsatian cities.

Evidently the Government has information which would point to grave plots by autonomists, supported by foreign agencies, for the separation of the newly restored province from the mother country. It would seem that autonomists also exist in Brittany, Corsica and Flanders, though nobody has hitherto taken them seriously, because, however much Corsicans and Bretons may develop local patriotism, they are none the less Frenchmen.

M. Poincaré warned that France would not tolerate propaganda subsidized by foreign money, and vigorous police action is to be taken. He praised the loyalty of Alsatians in general, and declared that Alsace is as French as Wales is part of the British Isles. Astonishing revelations were hinted at.

The utmost enthusiasm has been aroused by M. Poincaré's visit, and his outspoken protest is commended, except in extreme quarters. The German Government is not implicated in these conspiracies, but it is certainly understood that German organizations and individuals are behind some of the unrest in the province which spent half a century under an imposed German rule.

JAPANESE TO STUDY UNITED STATES COLLEGE

NEW YORK—Four professors from Japanese universities have just arrived here on the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, after making a study of European educational systems. Their survey convinced them, they said, that Japan is the equal of any of the modern nations in educational matters. They are Masato Masaki, professor of European history at Kelo University, Tokyo;

Yoshio Kato, professor of political science at Keio University, Tokyo; and two others. They will spend several weeks in the United States, visiting various educational institutions and universities.

They will also visit the National Bureau of Education, the National Research Council, and the National Academy of Sciences.

They will also visit the National Bureau of Standards, the National Bureau of Investigation, and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

They will also visit the National Bureau of Census, the National Bureau of Labor, and the National Bureau of Statistics.

They will also visit the National Bureau of Education, the National Research Council, and the National Academy of Sciences.

They will also visit the National Bureau of Standards, the National Bureau of Investigation, and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

They will also visit the National Bureau of Census, the National Bureau of Labor, and the National Bureau of Statistics.

POLES REQUEST EXPLICIT REPLY

Lithuania Asked Whether It Intends to Carry Out League Resolutions

WARSAW—The Polish Government, through its Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, has answered a note from the Lithuanian Premier, Augustas Waldemaras, in connection with the resumption of normal relations. Mr. Zaleski suggests that in future a stenographic report of the conversations between him and Mr. Waldemaras be taken and signed by both parties to avoid the accusation of misrepresentation such as was made by Mr. Waldemaras in his note to Poland on Jan. 16.

Mr. Zaleski asks the Lithuanian Premier to inform him explicitly whether Lithuania intends to carry out the resolutions of the League of Nations conference on Dec. 10, according to the letter and actual meaning, and whether it is prepared to enter upon immediate negotiations for the establishment of normal, neighborly relations.

The Polish note was sent to the chargé d'affaires at Riga for transmission to Kaunas as the Polish Lithuanian frontier is still closed. The note arrived today. The Polish press has not yet commented on the note.

LONDON—Mr. Zaleski's latest contribution to the Polish-Lithuanian controversy is not calculated to act as oil on the troubled waters, in the opinion of diplomatic circles here.

Mr. Zaleski's note, it is pointed out, leaves unanswered all queries put by Mr. Waldemaras in his note of Jan. 16 and confines himself to a re-statement of the Polish case, that the Lithuanian interpretation of the League of Councils resolution of December 10 is incorrect.

Moreover, the Polish Government has released the text of the note for publication in Warsaw before the document was timed to reach Kaunas. It will be recalled that the Polish press raised a loud outcry against Mr. Waldemaras for having done the same thing in January. It is anticipated here that a further attempt will have to be made to the League Council in March to bring the two parties to a more conciliatory frame of mind.

MISSIONARY COUNCIL TO MEET IN JERUSALEM

LONDON—Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council, has arrived in London, en route for Jerusalem, where the council will hold a "missionary League of Nations meeting" on March 24 to 28 on the Mount of Olives. Two hundred delegates will attend from the United States, Great Britain, Latin America, the Philippine Islands, Korea, China, and South Africa, and half of them will be representatives of indigenous churches in remote parts of the world.

E. H. Twiss, noted British economist, and Dr. Jesse Jones of the Phelps Stokes fund, New York, and a member of the International Labor Office at Geneva, will be unofficial observers.

WASHINGTON-BERLIN TELEPHONE LINE OPEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany and the United States were officially linked by telephone Feb. 10 when the German Chancellor and the Acting Secretary of State, Robert E. Olds, exchanged greetings over the transatlantic radio telephone.

The Chancellor opened the conversation with an expression of pleasure at being "able to welcome you orally."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

Dr. Brüning then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

He then said: "I am very glad to hear from you and to hear of the progress of your work."

Before a Fireplace Like This Lincoln Studied



As Nearly as It Could Be Made, This Cabin on the Estate of Mary Bowditch Forbes at Milton, Mass., Reproduces the Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Even to the Number of Logs in the Original Cabin Has This Copy Been Built. On the Anniversary of the Great Emancipator, the Estate Was the Goal For the Pilgrimage of Thousands Who Took Delight in Visiting the Cabin and Viewing its Collection of Relics.

In such an unusual way. . . It is my sincere desire that this new means of communication will also contribute toward intensifying the amicable relations between Germany and the United States and toward furthering the reciprocal exchange of spiritual and material values." In reply, Mr. Olds said he felt sure the new means of communication would promote friendly understanding between the two peoples.

ITALIAN CAPITAL TO ASSIST ALBANIA

ROME—The Italian Senate has approved a bill for the construction, with Italian capital, of several public works in Albania. Signor Artom, a member of the Senate, who drafted a report urging senators to give their assent to the bill, in a brief speech emphasized its importance, saying that it constituted a new link between the two allied countries.

When the works under contemplation were completed, he added, Albania would no longer be in a state of economic isolation, and the whole world would benefit from the economic reconstruction of this European state.

ARMY UNIFORM LINING TO BE WINDOW SHADES

WASHINGTON (AP)—The army plans to manufacture window shades for its new buildings at various posts out of cloth purchased during the war to line uniforms. An estimated saving to the Government of \$100,000 is expected. The 250,000 yards of this cloth on hand has begun to deteriorate and is no longer suitable for use in uniforms. If sold for rags, it would bring \$600 as compared to the \$100,000 it cost.

It is expected that the shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

The shades will be made of a material that is both durable and fireproof.

LINCOLN HONOR UNITES NATION IN OBSERVANCE

Cities All Over the United States Pay Tribute to Emancipator

Many thousands of persons in all parts of the United States joined in exercises honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln on his anniversary Sunday.

Typical of the many exercises was a gathering of 15,000 persons in Milton, Mass., at a cabin on the estate of Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes, which is a reproduction of that in which Lincoln was born. This was not far from the town of Hingham, where Lincoln's forebears are reputed to have lived.

The importance of the example of Lincoln to the youth of America, proving that honesty and industry can make for the highest success regardless of beginnings, was stressed by Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, Mass., at this meeting. Here, as at other gatherings of the

kind, members of the Grand Army of the Republic had a prominent place.

A message by President Coolidge, read in the Hall of Fame, New York University, at a service in which Boy Scouts laid a wreath beneath the bust of the sixteenth President, paid special tribute to Lincoln's mother and said of the man:

"In wisdom great, but in humility greater, in justice strong, but in compassion stronger, he became a leader of men by being a follower of the truth. He overcame evil with good. His presence filled the Nation. He broke the might of oppression. He restored a race to its birthright. Men show by what they worship what they are. It is no accident that before the great example of American manhood our people stand with respect and reverence."

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, speaking at Lowell, Mass., on "The Life of Lincoln," commented on the efforts recently made by herself and others to collect the letters written by him. She has obtained about 200 of these in five years, and others have gathered some 200.

President Lincoln's published letters appeal to us not as a hero,

but as a human being," she said. In the one she has most recently acquired, Lincoln took time in the middle of his campaign in 1860 to write to a young friend of his son Robert, encouraging the youth to continue his studies though he had been disappointed in not making required rank for admission to Harvard University. Miss Tarbell related.

Congregations in a number of churches in Greater Boston listened to addresses by Negro clergymen on the progress made by the colored race since Lincoln's time, and in other churches in many parts of the United States problems of the Negro were considered in an observance of race relations Sunday sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches.

The Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor of the Church of the Nazareth, Brooklyn, N. Y., was one of those who spoke in Boston.

An historian's view of Lincoln was given before the Boston Ethical Society by Dr. David Muzzey of Columbia University, who said, "He was master of men because he was master of himself. He always had his mind under absolute control; early in life he showed an insatiable thirst for clarity of thought and judgment. 'Honest Abe' was a tribute not to ordinary honesty alone, but to the fact that he was always honest with himself."

Celebrations in London

LONDON—Americans and British alike laid wreaths of laurel and flowers at the foot of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, opposite Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the 119th anniversary of his birth in the little town of Hodgenville, Ky. Gatherings in London hotels were numerous in celebration of the day and at the Savoy a tiny party of cotton flowers grown in Kentucky vied with a huge wreath of immortelles placed on the bust in the Lincoln room.

The card attached read: "To Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, but first and greatest in the hearts of the people. The freedom he secured for the Negro slaves is commemorated today in every flower that blooms in the cotton fields of the South."

Lincoln Was a Virginian

LONDON (AP)—Viscountess Astor described Abraham Lincoln as not the typical American, but one who is "typical of the best in all countries." She spoke at the luncheon of the Lyceum Club in honor of Lincoln's birthday. Challenging a previous speaker's description of Lincoln as the typical American, Lady Astor said:

"Lincoln was a pure Virginian. Both his father and mother were born in Virginia, and I think that is the reason he did so well."

(Lady Astor herself comes from Virginia.)

Queen of 3000 B. C. Used Rouge and Earrings, Excavation Shows

Golden Ornament Resembling Spanish Comb, Vanity Cases, Rich Jewels and Oldest Known True Arch Are Reported Unearthed at Ur

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Queen Shub-ad, Sumerian ruler of approximately 5000 years ago, wore golden earrings, a wig surmounted by a golden ornament resembling a large Spanish comb, a heavily beaded cloak and carried her rouge in vanity cases of the period—cockleshells. The discovery has been announced in a report from Leonard Woolley, director of the joint expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum in Ur of the Chaldees. Mr. Woolley said the treasures were the richest ever unearthed in Ur.

Rich Treasures Found

Elaborate headdress of gold ribbon, wreaths of gold mulberry leaves hung from strings of lapis lazuli and carnelian beads, silver pins with lapis beads and great gold earrings, cockleshells containing face paint and little alabaster unguent vases were unearthed, Mr. Woolley reported. "The Queen's headdress, worn originally over a great wig, was a marvelous sight," he said. "Coiled after coil of golden ribbon surrounded the hair; above these and across the forehead ran a frontlet of lapis and carnelian beads, from which hung heavy rings of gold. Higher up a wreath of gold mulberry leaves, then another wreath with large flowers whose petals were inlaid with lapis and white shell."

A Real Cloak of Gold

"The Queen wore a cloak entirely covered with beadwork in vertical rows and horizontal groups and trimmed with dangling gold rings."

NEW YORK CITY

"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"

KINDERMANN

Fireproof Storage Warehouses

Individual Vaults for Each Customer

Special Vaults for Rugs, Draperies, Curtains

We specialize in packing and shipping household goods to all parts of the world.

Local and Long Distance Moving

AUTOMOBILE DEAD STORAGE

Main Office Webster Ave. at 170th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Jerome 0194

Established 1894

Correspondents in All Cities

There are and back on tires by

LEE of Conshohocken

Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

In February we pay tribute to two great Americans—Washington and Lincoln. What they did was an expression of what they were. Fearless, high principled, unselfish, they fought for the right because right insures permanence and happiness.

Sound American business is built on character too. There are many manufacturers whose product is an expression of what they are; who put quality above everything else; whose success and permanency rest with the greatest umpire in the world—you, the public.

Lee Tire & Rubber Company, Conshohocken, Pa.

COST NO MORE TO BUY—MUCH LESS TO RUN

Queen of 3000 B. C. Used Rouge and Earrings, Excavation Shows

Golden Ornament Resembling Spanish Comb, Vanity Cases, Rich Jewels and Oldest Known True Arch Are Reported Unearthed at Ur

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Queen Shub-ad, Sumerian ruler of approximately 5000 years ago, wore golden earrings, a wig surmounted by a golden ornament resembling a large Spanish comb, a heavily beaded cloak and carried her rouge in vanity cases of the period—cockleshells. The discovery has been announced in a report from Leonard Woolley, director of the joint expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum in Ur of the Chaldees. Mr. Woolley said the treasures were the richest ever unearthed in Ur.

Rich Treasures Found

Elaborate headdress of gold ribbon, wreaths of gold mulberry leaves hung from strings of lapis lazuli and carnelian beads, silver pins with lapis beads and great gold earrings, cockleshells containing face paint and little alabaster unguent vases were unearthed, Mr. Woolley reported. "The Queen's headdress, worn originally over a great wig, was a marvelous sight," he said. "Coiled after coil of golden ribbon surrounded the hair; above these and across the forehead ran a frontlet of lapis and carnelian beads, from which hung heavy rings of gold. Higher up a wreath of gold mulberry leaves, then another wreath with large flowers whose petals were inlaid with lapis and white shell."

A Real Cloak of Gold

"The Queen wore a cloak entirely covered with beadwork in vertical rows and horizontal groups and trimmed with dangling gold rings."

NEW YORK CITY

"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"

KINDERMANN

Fireproof Storage Warehouses

Individual Vaults for Each Customer

Special Vaults for Rugs, Draperies, Curtains

We specialize in packing and shipping household goods to all parts of the world.

Local and Long Distance Moving

AUTOMOBILE DEAD STORAGE

Main Office Webster Ave. at 170th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Jerome 0194

Established 1894

Correspondents in All Cities

There are and back on tires by

LEE of Conshohocken

Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

In February we pay tribute to two great Americans—Washington and Lincoln. What they did was an expression of what they were. Fearless, high principled, unselfish, they fought for the right because right insures permanence and happiness.

Sound American business is built on character too. There are many manufacturers whose product is an expression of what they are; who put quality above everything else; whose success and permanency rest with the greatest umpire in the world—you, the public.

Lee Tire & Rubber Company, Conshohocken, Pa.

COST NO MORE TO BUY—MUCH LESS TO RUN

The National Savings Bank

The Clift

Bedell

Bedell

Bedell

Bedell

SINCLAIR BONDS REPORTED FOUND IN PARTY FUNDS

Senate Committee's Investigator Says They Helped Meet Republican Debt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The associating of a Liberty bond contribution to the Republican National Committee with Harry P. Sinclair's Teapot Dome transaction finally brings into the open a major purpose of the investigation into the oil leases that the Public Lands Committee is conducting.

The committee has been informed by a special investigator that all or part of \$75,000 in Liberty bonds which he says was given by Mr. Sinclair to Will Hays, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, to be applied to the 1920 presidential campaign deficit of the Republican Party, came from the block of Liberty bonds possessed by the Continental Trading Company. Mr. Hays has denied that he knew anything about the Continental company or any bonds owned by it.

The affairs and purposes of this company and the disposal of the \$3,000,000 in Liberty bonds it is known to have held is what the committee is endeavoring to uncover.

Story of "Profits"

For several years the story has been current in political circles that the Continental Trading Company was organized by Mr. Sinclair and several other millionaires to operate for "slush fund" purposes and that a very considerable part of its \$3,000,000 "profits" went into campaign funds.

The charge was most often repeated that the Republican Party was the beneficiary of the "slush fund." The allegation was never denied, but no positive evidence was had. The evidence said to be in the hands of the committee is declared to definitely hook up the Continental Trading Company with the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Hays and other Republican leaders will be called before the committee for questioning. He has indicated his willingness to appear before the committee.

According to the information obtained by the committee through a special investigator, \$75,000 in Liberty bonds was secured from Mr. Sinclair by Mr. Hays and these bonds were transmitted by him to T. Coleman du Pont, Senator from Delaware, who sold them in November, 1923, and applied the cash proceeds to pay off the balance of two loans of the Republican Committee, amounting originally to \$246,000, at the Empire Trust Company of New York, of which company Mr. du Pont was then chairman.

Bonds Identified

The numerals of these bonds are being checked, and already a block of them has been identified as having come from the Continental Trading Company. It is this fact that the committee wishes to corroborate as answering one of the major purposes of the investigation.

Another item that the committee has been after and which it already has established is the information that Mr. Sinclair gave Albert B. Fall—formerly Secretary of the Interior, and who leased the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves to Mr. Sinclair—\$230,000 worth of the Continental Trading Company Liberty Bonds.

That transaction was made through M. T. Everhart, Mr. Fall's son-in-law, and he testified to the facts in the early part of the committee's investigation.

So far the committee has uncovered the disposal of \$1,105,000 of the \$3,000,000; \$230,000 to Mr. Fall, \$75,000 to Mr. Hays, and \$800,000 that James O'Neil, then secretary of the Continental Company, returned to his own company, the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, in 1925. All this information has been uncovered by the committee since it began its operations early this year.

It is known that the committee, through the Treasury Department, is having a check made of the Liberty bond holdings of H. M. Blackmer, another participant in the Continental company. These securities are said to have been deposited in a New York bank, the name of which is known to the committee.

COL. LINDBERGH STARTS IN NIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

his Cuban aide, Captain Laborde. Before that Major Ortega, commander of the government flying field, bade him bon voyage.

After assurance that Colonel Lindbergh was safely on his way was signaled to spectators the crowd started to melt away. The field was dark.

The Collier Inn

COLUMBIA 18-19 ST. N. W.
COLUMBIA 50-52

4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c

Breakfast (Self Service)
7:30 to 9:30
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 1:30, \$1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

25% REDUCTION

The semi-annual sale of Winter Suits and Overcoats is now in progress. For the man who seeks splendid value in quality merchandise this is a great saving opportunity.

Smart Tailor, Dershner

14th and N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SWEATERS SUITS OVERCOATS

Greatly improved by Vogue cleaning, and our prices will delight you.

VOGUE CLEANERS

Atlantic 23-24-25-26
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Importance of Quality!

We value our reputation for reliable quality above all else—and we make it have a meaning in every piece of Furniture we sell.

Quality is the first consideration—price comes after.

HOUSE & HERRMANN

"FURNITURE OF MERIT"

Seventh and By Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

High Quality Dairy Products

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

PLUMBING TINNING & HEATING

Electrical Job Work and Locksmithing
MAZDA LAMPS FOR SALE

Phone Columbia 2806-2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairies

High Quality Dairy Products

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Shaffer Fur Co.

1788 Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

First Showing of neck pieces for Spring, Silver Foxes, Red Foxes, Cross Foxes, Baum Marten, Stone Marten, Sable and other

N. M. Minnick Company

Incorporated
712 Thirteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

"The Business Equipment Bureau"

Distributors for:
Macey Bookcases
Sikee Chairs
National Desks
Add Index Adding Machines
Standard Sealing Machines
Sentinel Check Writers

There Is Office Work in Every Home

IS YOUR HOME OFFICE PROPERLY EQUIPPED?

Portable Electric Sewing Machines

Regularly \$68.00
\$39.75

—These very efficient, practical machines are known as the "Lark Special." Each is equipped with the Westinghouse motor built in the head, full set of attachments, and walnut carrying case.

—And each is guaranteed for 10 years.

Kann's—Fourth Floor

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Scope of Utilities Inquiry of Vital Import to Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

lower than in the United States, that a greater number of the citizens in the territory served have the advantages of electricity in their homes. Mr. Walsh also, upon the floor of the Senate, has called attention to the experience in public ownership of a similar utility by Los Angeles.

The first question to arise is whether the present governmental agencies established for this purpose have actively curbed the organization of powerful corporations, permitted them in restraint of trade and allowed the growth of utility holdings in such a manner as to subvert the best interests of the public. Mr. Walsh was frank enough to declare that it was his purpose to inquire into these matters. Now if he hopes to prove that the anti-trust laws have been violated, in motive if not actually in fact, then the only conclusion left is that the Democrats are herewith looking for a campaign issue to be used in the next Presidential election.

Time and again the question of authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make the investigation was brought up. The suggestion was strenuously opposed. The commission, it was pointed out, moves too slowly, is too minute in its inquiries and will not obtain the facts a special senatorial committee could. In other words, the issue must be raised early and strongly so that it will be hot at about the time the Presidential candidates get into the field next fall.

Commission Under Fire

While these facts were being brought out at the Senate hearings, the House of Representatives was debating the appropriations for the independent offices of the Government, including those for the Federal Trade Commission. It requires but a perusal of the record to show that the commission came in for considerable criticism, and there was no hesitancy in charging that it had failed in the purpose for which it was established. That criticism in the House was not unlike the charges raised by the Democrats about the close of the Harding Administration, asserting that the Department had failed of its duty in prosecuting, or failing to prosecute, trusts.

Mr. Walsh, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, said: "Concomitant with the resurgence of the movement toward concentration, has come subsidence of the interest of the general public in the question involved. The results at best were disappointing and more recent events advertised to have led to a feeling of utter helplessness and hopelessness. Mergers among utility companies, the organization of holding companies and the alleged wresting of control from local interests to the financing bankers, plays an important part in the schedule tentatively outlined for this investigation."

Mr. Walsh frankly declares he has no solution to offer. "I am not prepared," he said, "to offer any suggestion as to what ought to be done by the Congress or by anyone, in view of the conditions scarcely to be controverted."

Mr. Norris suggests solution

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, like some other progressives in both houses of Congress, frankly believes that government ownership of hydroelectric plants is the proper remedy. In discussing the disposal of the government plant at Muscle Shoals he charged that a

"power trust" exists and that the plant should be operated by the Government in the best interests of the consumers. Government ownership naturally will be raised in connection with every power plant with which the Government is concerned. It threatens to come up in connection with the plans of flood control, the Columbia River Basin reclamation, the Boulder Dam on the Colorado River, the St. Lawrence waterways project and others.

There has been an element in Congress favoring government incorporation for companies operating in more than one state. It is most likely that again the issue will be raised in the present instance as one of the solutions of the problem alleged to exist. Federal incorporation means federal regulation, a thing which local authorities oppose as an encroachment on their rights.

Aside from the actual regulation of the utility companies, the regulation of rates charged customers, the valuation of their properties, is the question of regulating the securities issued by such companies. Mr. Walsh is positive that this is a subject which the federal authorities have every right to concern themselves. Such securities are sold interstate.

Actually they have in instances been peddled from house to house, he charged. If the securities so sold have no tangible property back of them, he said, they are, then, he insists, Congress has the right to do something about it.

Mr. Walsh hints at "water"

Within a period of one year the value of securities issued by public utility companies in the United States increased in an amount about three times the value of the extensions made in the same period. The allegation is clear that he intended to make it appear that the stocks have been "watered."

But no similar statistics have been offered to show the experience of that one year was common over any series of years. The companies themselves insist that the stocks represent a fair valuation of the properties and that the increased capitalization was made in recognition of a truer value of the physical properties. That, however, is a fact Mr. Walsh would have them prove on the witness stand.

Obviously the prospective investigation involves many political issues. First is the question of violations of the anti-trust laws and the alleged unhealthy tendency toward mergers. That may not be common to utility companies, and if a law regarding holding companies is enacted it will have its effect upon nearly all industries as well as the public utilities.

Second, is the adequate regulation of stock legislation to prohibit the sale of "blue-sky" securities. Here again the fundamental

idea is not exclusive to utilities, but may involve all branches of business endeavor.

Third, will arise the questions of federal incorporation.

Fourth, comes the issue of government ownership.

Power Inquiry Sponsors

Declare Lobby at Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Water power interests, represented by a large force of attorneys and business executives, are urging that the Walsh utilities inquiry be diverted to the Federal Trade Commission.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, sponsor, and those demanding the inquiry are emphatically opposed to the Trade Commission making the investigation. Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, who as one of the leaders of the conservation movement has taken an active part in the effort to put through the investigation, characterized the effort of the power interests to divert the inquiry into the hands of the Trade Commission as an attempt to "pick its own jury."

"If the investigation is turned over to the Trade Commission," Mr. Pinchot said, "it will be conducted behind closed doors and the results will be buried in a Government report. The people will know little about it and it will amount to little or nothing. What the public ought to know will not be disclosed unless Mr. Walsh conducts the investigation."

"This is the turning point of the fight. The power lobby—the most formidable ever concentrated in Washington—is now exerting all its great influence against the Walsh investigation. It realizes that if Mr. Walsh has charge he will make it very dangerous for these men to keep on attempting to tie up the representatives of the people with their electric wires. To take the Walsh investigation out of Mr. Walsh's hands would be a most serious setback in our effort to stop extortion in electricity and set fair rates for the consumer."

LABOR SURVEY PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY—Gov. Alfred E. Smith has just asked James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner, for a report on employment conditions in New York. He suggested that perhaps a way might be found through the State's public works program for relieving existing conditions. He calls especially for a survey of conditions obtaining in New York City.

WASHINGTON

Beauty and Quality

Spring Hats

With Price Moderation

MORRISON'S

1107 F ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Lotos Lantern

729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tea House & Gift Shop
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea

Cafeteria
Luncheon
Dinner

QUALITY SERVICE

Pruitt & Zimmerman

Incorporated

PLUMBING TINNING & HEATING

Electrical Job Work and Locksmithing
MAZDA LAMPS FOR SALE

Phone Columbia 2806-2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Shaffer Fur Co.

1788 Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

First Showing of neck pieces for Spring, Silver Foxes, Red Foxes, Cross Foxes, Baum Marten, Stone Marten, Sable and other

N. M. Minnick Company

Incorporated
712 Thirteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

"The Business Equipment Bureau"

Distributors for:
Macey Bookcases
Sikee Chairs
National Desks
Add Index Adding Machines
Standard Sealing Machines
Sentinel Check Writers

There Is Office Work in Every Home

IS YOUR HOME OFFICE PROPERLY EQUIPPED?

Portable Electric Sewing Machines

Regularly \$68.00
\$39.75

—These very efficient, practical machines are known as the "Lark Special." Each is equipped with the Westinghouse motor built in the head, full set of attachments, and walnut carrying case.

—And each is guaranteed for 10 years.

Kann's—Fourth Floor

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

ROCKEFELLER CODE DEFINES ETHICAL NEED

Re-emphasizing of Character and Standards, He Tells Radio Audience

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"The re-emphasizing of character and high standards of business ethics" were defined as the greatest need of the modern commercial world by John D. Rockefeller Jr. in a radio address here.

Integrity, clean living, obedience to law and loyalty were listed by Mr. Rockefeller as the four fundamental qualities underlying character. He deplored the tendency to violate law seen in the disregard of the Eighteenth Amendment and declared that no permanent success could be built upon policies which countenanced violation of law.

Although the speaker made no reference to the Teapot Dome oil investigation, concerning which he just testified before the Senate Committee, he criticized both corporations and individuals who disregard the statutes and common conceptions of honesty in the conduct of their operations.

"Character implies obedience to law, irrespective of whether one likes the law, believes in it or is opposed to it," he said. "How well known to all of us are instances of law breaking like the following: Here is a woman who says, 'I don't believe in the customs law. It is foolish and unwarranted. Therefore I feel perfectly justified in smuggling.'"

"Another illustration of this same attitude is the feeling on the part of many that the Eighteenth Amendment is an infringement of personal

liberty and therefore its observance is purely optional. To my way of thinking it is absolutely on all fours with the case cited above."

The unprecedented prosperity of the United States, Mr. Rockefeller declared, imposes new problems in the overcoming of growing self-indulgence. Individual liberty, he said, must be prevented from becoming license through the "re-emphasizing of the underlying importance of clean living as a requirement of business success."

YALE SHOWS ACTIVITY OF PH.D. DEGREE MEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Of the 1374 candidates who have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Yale University, 95 per cent are engaged in work in their original or related fields of study, it was revealed in the list just published by Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the Yale Graduate School.

Included in the number who have received this degree from the University are 32 college and university presidents, 16 of whom are still active; 79 deans of colleges, 41 of whom are active, and a total of 712 who are now engaged in college teaching.

ROBERT REIS & CO.'S SALES

Robert Reis & Co.'s 1927 gross sales were \$7,000,000, compared with \$7,000,000 a decade ago of \$335,354, or 10.6 per cent from 1925.

Temple School

1420 K Street
WASHINGTON, D. C. 3358

Gregg and Graham-Pitman
Shorthand, dictation classes, review classes, filing, secretarial bookkeeping. Trains for business and government positions.

Member National Association Accredited Commercial Schools

For Grace of Movement wear Foot-Savers

These famous shoes possess exclusive patented in-built features which support the arch scientifically and direct the natural movement of the foot with wonderful ease and grace. Sold exclusively in D. C. at

RICH'S

F STREET AT TENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HERZOG'S SEA FOOD CAFE and RESTAURANT

ELEVENTH & POTOMAC RIVER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

Snapper, Turtle Soup, Clam Chowder, best broiled chicken, etc. Crabs all styles—Imperial and Deviled our specialty. Shrimp, Scallops, Oysters, etc.

Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns Wraps and Hats

1222 Conn. Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON

17th CAFETERIA

724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House

Tourists Welcome

HOME COOKING

BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

ANTIQUES

Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects

A. F. Arnold

1323 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Orthophonic Victorrolas

Prices \$95, \$125, \$160, \$235, \$300

Shipped prepaid to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor on approval. Convenient payment plan arranged.

DeMott Piano & Furniture Co.
12th and G—Washington, D. C.

LADIES' BUCKRAM and WIRE HAT FRAMES

Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers

Renovators of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats

Ladies' Capital Hat Shop

508 11th Street, N. W.
Ph. Main 8322 Washington, D. C.

Southern Dairies

has paved the way for every household to enjoy ice cream which only perfect catering service can supply. The Velvet Kind Ice

Cream, in its pleasing variety of flavors, makes your dealer your finest caterer.

China . . . Silver Lamps . . . Furniture Art Objects ANTIQUES HOUSE WARES POTTERY . . . ETC.

Dulin and Martin Co.

1215-1217 F STREET
1214-1218 G STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE KNOWING MOTHER WILL HAVE NO OTHER

CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Only Dairy Plant in Washington Rated 100% by the District Health Department

PERMANENT WAVE

Large, Flat, Loose Wave Given by Mr. Martin Personally

\$12

Our last year's waves speak for themselves.

MARTIN'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Col. 6081 18th and Col. Road
Washington, D. C. Open 9 to 9

DEVORE PAINT-VARNISH PRODUCTS

Window Glass Installed, Windshield and Auto Glass Specialist.

WASHINGTON PAINT & GLASS CO.

3205 14th St., N. W. Col. 9198

We gladly furnish information on your paint problems.

Super Value Two-Trousers SUITS \$38

Smartly styled and cleverly tailored from high grade fabrics. Single and double-breasted models in the correct new shades and patterns.

Parker Bridget Co.

THE AVENUE at NINTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Coal-Fuel Oil Building Material

MAIN OFFICE: 1319 G St. N.W., Washington Franklin 4840

An Initial Exhibition of the Famous CELANESE Brand FABRICS

February 13th to 18th, 10:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Miss Barbara Butler of New York will demonstrate these lovely new fabrics of Celanese—Chiffon Voiles, Ninons, Satins, Taffetas, Moires—and mannequins will enable you to perceive the smartness and economy of Celanese for all uses.

DRESS GOODS SECTION, SECOND FLOOR

Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

China . . . Silver Lamps . . . Furniture Art Objects ANTIQUES HOUSE WARES POTTERY . . . ETC.

Dulin and Martin Co.

1215-1217 F STREET
1214-1218 G STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE KNOWING MOTHER WILL HAVE NO OTHER

CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Only Dairy Plant in Washington Rated 100% by the District Health Department

PERMANENT WAVE

Large, Flat, Loose Wave Given by Mr. Martin Personally

\$12

Our last year's waves speak for themselves.

MARTIN'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Col. 6081 18th and Col. Road
Washington, D. C. Open 9 to 9

DEVORE PAINT-VARNISH PRODUCTS

Window Glass Installed, Windshield and Auto Glass Specialist.

WASHINGTON PAINT & GLASS CO.

3205 14th St., N. W. Col. 9198

We gladly furnish information on your paint problems.

Super Value Two-Trousers SUITS \$38

Smartly styled and cleverly tailored from high grade fabrics. Single and double-breasted models in the correct new shades and patterns.

Parker Bridget Co.

THE AVENUE at NINTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BILL TO CURB MOVING STOLEN GOODS INDORSED

National Crime Commission
Is Seeking Legislation
Against "Fences"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Simultaneously with the introduction into the National House of Representatives of a bill to curb transportation and distribution of stolen goods from one state to another, Newton D. Baker, acting chairman of the National Crime Commission, has announced that organization's indorsement of the measure.

The bill, which has just been introduced by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, was prepared by a special committee of the commission. It takes the place of a previous bill which Mr. LaGuardia withdrew at the commission's suggestion.

Result of Survey
The bill, entitled "The National Stolen Property Law," is one of the first pieces of national legislation to be proposed as the result of the commission's study of means "for the suppression of the criminal 'fence'."

The proposed law provides equal penalties for receiving, as well as for sending, stolen goods through the channels of interstate commerce. Its scope extends to shipments to or from a territory of the United States or from a foreign country into the United States. The maximum penalty provided is a fine of \$5000 and two years' imprisonment.

Aimed at "Fence"
The bill would not require proof that the receiver of stolen goods knew it to have been fraudulently obtained.

Federal legislation is essential in handling the traffic because "the business of receiving stolen goods is organized on a nation-wide scale," Mr. Baker declared.

"A peculiarity of this offense is that securing a complete case against the criminal is so difficult as to make him almost immune," he added.

Charles H. Tuttle, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, took an active part in preparing the bill. Other prosecutors who served on the committee are Joseph H. Banton, District Attorney of New York County; Robert E. Crowe, State's Attorney for Cook County, Ill.; Charles P. Taft Jr., County Prosecutor of Cincinnati, O.; and Robert M. Tamm, Prosecuting Attorney of Detroit, Mich.

ENTRY DATE DEFERRED ON SCHUBERT CONTEST

NEW YORK—Responding to requests of American musicians, the international advisory board governing the \$30,000 international prize contest for the Schubert Centennial has advanced the closing date for entries from March 31 to April 30, 1928.

The contest, which is open to all except the sectional jurors, is for original compositions either of symphonic works presented as an apotheosis of the lyrical genius of Franz Schubert or variations on his themes. The judgment will be rendered on two counts: the intrinsic quality of the composition and its fitness to the centennial occasion. National jurors will meet the first week in May, and the prize winners will be selected for submission to the international jury in June.

DR. C. K. EDMUNDS HEADS CALIFORNIA COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Announcement has just been made of the appointment of Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, formerly provost of Johns Hopkins University, as president of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. Dr. Edmunds was associated for 20 years with Lingnan University, formerly the Canton Christian College, Canton, China, first as a member of the faculty, later as president and finally as director of the board of trustees.

NEW YORK HEARS DRY-DOCK PLANS

NEW YORK—The Port of New York Authority recently held a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of steamship operators regarding the construction of a dry-dock to float the largest ships, which it is estimated would cost up to \$5,000,000.

That such a dock should be located on the Hudson River waterfront, preferably in Jersey City or Bayonne, was the view expressed by experts who have studied the possibilities.

In the case of the Leviathan, which appeared to be the principal potential customer of the drydock, it was said that since February, 1924, her drydockings at Boston have cost \$1,374,000.

NO PARKING CONTINUES IN DOWNTOWN CHICAGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—"No Parking" in Chicago's downtown district will continue the rule for the immediate future while the effects of the experiment are more fully observed by business. A temporary injunction sought by a downtown business man was refused in local courts.

COAST DEFENSE DEVICE WILL SAVE \$1,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A saving of \$1,000,000 in 10 years is expected to be effected for the Government

PEACE BELIEVED SOON TO REST ON BUSINESS BASIS

Nations, Says Harvard Lecturer, Would Do Better to Trade in the Open

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Business, rather than diplomacy, may be expected to contribute most substantially to world stability in the future, says Dr. J. Anton de Haas, William Zeliger Professor of International Relations at the graduate school of business administration at Harvard University.

The "business approach" is admirably suited for finding the solution for difficult international problems, Dr. de Haas, formerly of the University of Rotterdam, told the gathering of women at the international dinner, given by the North Atlantic Section of the American Association of University Women, near the close of their four-day conference.

"Business is beginning to assert itself in international relations," said Dr. de Haas, "and finding ways which lead to peace and stability by applying the same principles that make for sound business at home, namely, a decent regard for the rights and feelings of others, the willingness to play the game fairly and an earnest desire to avoid conflicts as wasteful and stupid."

"The business man knows that economically speaking the manufacturer of silks in this country has more in common with the Chinese grower of raw silk than with the manufacturer of cotton textiles who lives next door. He knows that economic internationalism is an essential condition of modern civilization."

"And business has taken matters into its own hands. While diplomatic discussions take place with great decorum and secrecy, the principal industrial and commercial interests involved frequently reach private agreements among themselves removing to a large degree the points of friction. The tremendous number of international private trade agreements is gradually rendering the trade barriers built between the countries largely ineffective."

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Holyoke College, also stressed the importance of women equipping themselves to be able to interpret the point of view of the party of the second part in America's international relations.

The dinner was opened by Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews. She declared that it was pre-eminently fitting that an educational body such as the A. A. U. W. should engage in such problems.

POSITION ON BORDER LIQUOR IS DEFINED

Text of United States-Canadian Conference Made Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The position of American officials on the export of Canadian liquors to the United States was set forth at a conference held in Washington between members of the Canadian Royal Commission on Customs and Excise and representatives of the United States, the text of the minutes just having been made public.

E. W. Camp, commissioner of customs, said that the border patrol had been proved of assistance especially in regulating small ports. "On many principal arteries the type and location of the customhouses are subject to criticism, and the necessity for the erection of suitable buildings properly located is urgent," he said.

William E. Vallance of the State Department, pointed out instances in which the treaty had failed to prevent smuggling. He referred particularly to the conditions existing at Detroit, Cleveland, and other places along the Great Lakes. He urged that the Canadian Government prevent the clearance of vessels from Canadian ports when it was obvious that their cargo of liquor was intended for the United States.

YALE'S HONOR SYSTEM TERMED INEFFECTIVE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale News in an editorial says that the honor system at Yale University is unsuccessful mainly because of the "apathetic attitude toward it of the entire student body."

"Flagrant violations are permitted to pass unnoticed for the system is merely tolerated as an incidental and unimportant feature of the university environment," the article says, discussing an attempt on the part of the Student Council to make the system's operation more effective. Naming the system as a "sentimental illusion," the editorial urges that it be banished as ineffective.

ANCIENT PHILISTINE CITY TO BE EXPLORED

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Dr. Elihu Grant, professor of Biblical literature at Haverford College, has just started for Palestine to direct the excavation of what is believed to be the site of the ancient Philistine city, Beth Shemesh, 20 miles west of Jerusalem and near the modern city of Ain Shems.

Dr. Grant will be joined in Jerusalem by Dr. Clarence S. Fisher of the American School for Oriental Research. The site was partially excavated in 1911 and 1912 by the Palestine Excavation Fund Society.

"BRIDGE BUILDING YEAR"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas highway engineers announce with the expenditure of more than \$2,000,000 this year will be dedicated as "bridge building year for Texas."

BRIGHTEN DULL TEETH

Just remove that dingy film easily the way dental and beauty experts urge. Test free

SOME teeth are covered with a dingy film that ordinary methods do not remove successfully. Under it are the prettier, whiter teeth that you admire.

Film is a great enemy of tooth beauty. A chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of

tooth discoloration. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Just use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. Mail the coupon. Or ask your druggist for Pepsodent. Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube to THE PEPSODENT CO. 300 N. W. 11th St. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Only one tube in a family

THE PEPSODENT CO. 300 N. W. 11th St. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

Only one tube in a family

Only one tube in a family

Only one tube in a family

Only one tube in a family

Only one tube in a family

Only one tube in a family

Only one tube in a family

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

B. Altman & Co.

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 7000

IMPORTATIONS

Featured To-day in the Mid-Season
Furniture Sale

Art Objects from Treasure Trove

Reduced 25 to 50 Per Cent!

BRONZES: Large and small statuary, distinctively unusual book-ends, paper weights, miscellaneous small pieces—including fine examples of animal bronzes, gold bronzes, and many ivory and bronze combinations.

JEWEL BOXES and VANITY CASES: An especially fine collection in French gilt, enamel, silver—a few of the jeweled boxes have beautifully toned singing birds inside.

GIRANDOLES FROM FRANCE: Finely wrought, with brilliant crystal and amethyst drops, some with silver, and some gilt finished.

ITALIAN PIECES: Majolica in interesting shapes, capi di monte, Venetian and Florentine decorative objects in a varied selection.

VENETIAN GLASS: An assortment of vases, compotes, decanter sets, and other pieces in delightful sizes, shapes and colours.

TREASURE TROVE—SEVENTH FLOOR

Collections of Imported Furniture

Reduced 10 to 50 Per Cent!

From England

Importations particularly remarkable for the choice woods in which they are developed, including oak, walnut and beautifully toned satinwood—various period desks, tables, cabinets, chairs, secretaries, benches, commodes.

From France and Belgium

A collection in which the minutest details of finish and design have been worked out with painstaking skill! In addition to the usual larger living-room and bedroom pieces, there is an exceptionally varied group of small tables, gueridons, consoles, etc., in satinwood and tulipwood with tops of marble and brass galleries

From Italy and Spain

Effective contrasts of dark woods and rich fabrics mark this large group in which there are attractive old pieces as well as modern reproductions—all characteristically carved and finished. There are chairs and benches, lovely chests, varguenos, credenzas, tables—and various small pieces—each individual in design

FURNITURE—SEVENTH FLOOR

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FRENCH CRITIC
LOOKS ASKANCE
AT ALLIANCESPolitical Organization Ex-
tremely Complicated
Under New Forms

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Before the war the organization of Europe was simple. There were two great groups—the Triple Entente (England, France, Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy, though Italy changed sides after the outbreak of war). Now it is extremely complicated.

Pierre Bruneau sets out the so-called danger zones of Europe. Germany has agreed to refrain from war for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, but has claims to Danzig, to the Polish Corridor, to Upper Silesia. The Internationalization of the Kiel Canal is described as illusory. Austria wishes to be joined to Germany. Hungary would like to recover its lost territories which went to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania. Bulgaria has created incidents on Greek and Yugoslavian frontiers, and there is a movement for Macedonian autonomy.

Bulgaria Seeks Outlet

Bulgaria also demands an economic outlet on the Aegean Sea, promised by the Treaty of Neuilly. Yugoslavia asks from Greece fresh commercial facilities at Saloniki, though these have been largely granted. Italy and Yugoslavia do not agree about Italian control of Albania, and are generally rivals on the Adriatic coast and in the Adriatic. Russia laments its deprivation of windows on the Baltic, and covets portions of Poland, and Bessarabia which was attributed to Rumania. Between Lithuania and Poland there is a diplomatic struggle for the possession of Vilna. Turkey is not reconciled to the loss of certain zones of Syria and of Iraq. In North Africa, Tangiers is the object of litigation. Italy makes serious Mediterranean and colonial revendications.

M. Bruneau points out in this admirable résumé the fragility of a number of stipulations calling for demilitarization. The League, however, generally guarantees all frontiers and the independence of the various states. But it does not indicate precisely how military and economic sanctions are to be applied. The system of defensive accords has been greatly developed. To protect themselves against Germany and Russia, a number of countries have entered into agreements.

Other Treaties

Nor does M. Bruneau forget the treaty between Poland and Afghanistan which has some importance owing to the relations of the two countries with Russia. He also mentions the treaty of England with the Hejaz. Finally the Locarno pacts were signed, and the need of other pacts on Locarno lines in eastern Europe, central Europe, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean, is urged.

Treaties of neutrality such as those between Russia and Turkey, Germany and Russia, are considered to be in opposition to the League Covenant—if not always in form, at least in intention.

M. Bruneau deserves praise for his painstaking enumeration of the plentitude of treaties, and above all for his moderate but pertinent indication of the consequences of this complicated system. Peace and war in Europe are dependent on the cultivation of genuine good will and sincere determination not to resort to hostilities in any circumstances.

OLDEST SYRIAN PAPER
CELEBRATES JUBILEE

BEIRUT—The fiftieth anniversary of one of the oldest Arabic newspapers in the world was celebrated here recently when the present proprietor of *Lisan-ul-Hal* was awarded the medal of Lebanese Merit by the President of the Republic.

Lisan-ul-Hal has been described as the most serious and most valuable paper in Syria, and was founded by a man of considerable literary merit, the late Khalil Sarkis. He was among the first to provide the printed letter types to the Arabic press, and this type, used at present in Egypt and Syria, bears his name.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
MAKES GREAT STRIDES

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The quarterly report which the Co-operative Wholesale Society directors will submit to the January shareholders' meetings records a trade increase of over £3,000,000 for the quarter ended Oct. 3, when compared with the corresponding period in 1926. The total sales amounted to £19,876,129, an increase of £3,008,113, or 17 1/2 per cent on the corresponding year of 1926. The total supplies for the 13 weeks were £6,967,555, being an increase of £869,529, or 14 1/2 per cent.

CEYLONESE AID
BRITISH INQUIRYCommission Presided Over
by Lord Donoughmore
Considers Reforms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Ceylon Reforms Commission, presided over by Lord Donoughmore, like the Indian Reforms Commission, is a purely British commission, as it does not include a single Ceylonese, but there has been no outcry on the part of anybody in the island. On the contrary, the various representative bodies, including the Ceylon National Congress, all placed their views before the commission.

The present Government in Ceylon bears a close analogy to that in India. There is a nonofficial majority in the Legislative Council which has power to refuse supply and is thus able to hold up any official program. As in India, the Executive is irremovable in so far as the Legislature is concerned and the Governor possesses certifying powers to safeguard the country against any deadlock in the administration. There are no parties in the council, with the result that every member expresses his individual opinion on any subject.

The Ceylon Statutory Commission has been appointed in accordance with the pledge given by Lord Donoughmore in 1923 to inquire and advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies in what direction the constitution of the island could properly and conveniently be amended.

The first witness examined was the Colonial Secretary, A. G. M. Fletcher, who explained the working of the constitution. He stated that local bodies had been doing good work, but the country, generally, was not well advanced in such matters and urban councils were not inclined to take the responsibility of taxing themselves against Germany and Russia, a number of countries have entered into agreements.

Regarding franchise, the Congress urged that it should remain as it was, namely, a qualification of 50 rupees a month for men, and that women should vote only if they were over 25 years of age and possessed property of the value of 10,000 rupees or over.

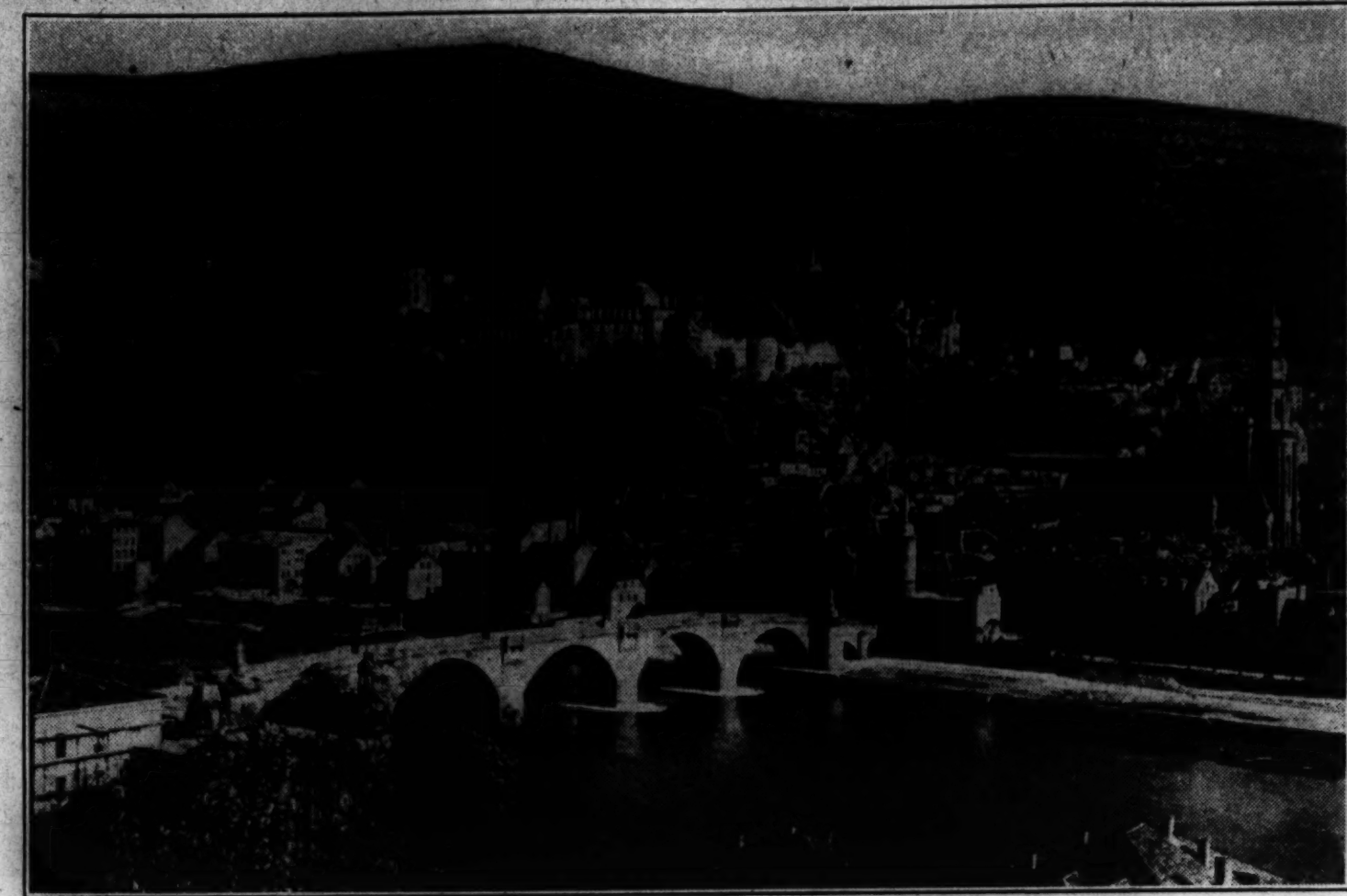
A memorandum was submitted by the European Association representing the nonofficial Europeans. This favored the grant of responsible government, with a check by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the propriety of the island having been built up on British enterprise and capital, which were still needed.

LOWER POSTAL RATES
FOR NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE—For the benefit of the public the Dutch Government has agreed to relinquish 2,500,000 florins, or \$1,000,000 of its annual postal revenue. Lower postal tariffs, mainly for inland postage, will be enforced.

The rates for local letters will be reduced by 33 per cent, for parcels by 50 per cent and parcel postage rates 33 per cent lower. Printed matter is to be divided into two categories. The material, which will be handled as quickly as letters, will retain their present rate of postage, but a new category with a slower delivery will only need postage of 75 per cent of the existing rates.

Once Pillaged by Tilly, Twice Captured by French, This City Is Now a Picture of Peace



STONE BRIDGE AT HEIDELBERG

Picturesquely Situated at the Foot of the Königstuhl, a Mountain 1485 Feet High, on the Left Bank of the River Neckar, Heidelberg is Famous in German History. Its Ancient Castle, Towering 300 Feet Above, is One of the Most Interesting Architectural Monuments of its Kind, and Was Formerly the Residence of the Electors Palatine, But is Now Largely in Ruins. The University, Founded in 1386, is the Oldest in Germany, and Has a Fine Library. It is One of the Most Celebrated Schools in Europe.

HEBREW OPPOSE
YIDDISH CHAIR
IN UNIVERSITYJerusalem Insists on State-
ment That Approval of
Faculty Is Awaited

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The question whether Yiddish shall be taught in the Hebrew University has become acute as a result of the offer of a Yiddish daily of New York to endow a chair for the study of Yiddish language and literature, the paper making the first contribution of \$10,000 toward the \$100,000 fund.

The news that the offer was accepted by Dr. J. L. Magnes, chancellor of the Hebrew University, on his recent visit to New York, caused a storm in Jerusalem. Members of the faculty of the Hebrew University threatened to resign if the project was carried out. Almost unanimous opposition to the plan forced Dr. Magnes to telegraph that the chair would not be established without the approval of the faculty.

"It would be sufficient explanation to say that Yiddish is the language of a large part of the Jewish people today and that it has been the language of large numbers of Jews in central and eastern Europe for many centuries," Dr. Magnes declared, anticipating criticism of the plan.

"This fact alone would make Yiddish an interesting and important study in any university. That it has not thus far been granted its proper place in any university shows again how greatly the materials and documents of Jewish culture have been neglected by scholars."

This explanation does not satisfy the Hebrews, who fear the encroachment of Yiddish in the national home where ancient Hebrew has been revived, becoming the language of the people and the officially recognized medium of the Jews in Palestine.

Dr. Magnes made it clear that the Yiddish language and literature chair should be part of the institute where the life of the Jewish people is being studied.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding," Dr. Magnes continued, "I would say at once that the Hebrew University in Jerusalem is what its name implies: Hebrew. There is, of course, no question with us of Yiddish or any other language displacing Hebrew."

AMERICANS AID
IN RESTORATION
OF HEIDELBERGFunds Collected in United
States for Rebuilding
of University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The news that Ambassador Schurman is collecting funds in the United States for the rebuilding of the University of Heidelberg has been received with warm appreciation in that town. The Ambassador himself has been a student of that university, where he attended courses on philosophy in 1878 and 1879 under Prof. Cuno Fischer. Last year he paid a visit to his old university town, where the degree of an honorary doctor was conferred upon him. His effort to help his old university is praised as a remarkable testimony of his loyalty to that institution.

The University of Heidelberg is not only the oldest and one of the best-known universities, but also the best-known abroad. Heidelberg itself is a quaint little town of a mellowness typical of old south German towns. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Neckar, a tributary of the Rhine, and is overshadowed by the towering hill crowned by the red ruins of the old castle.

For many years the university buildings have been inadequate. There is especially a much-needed lack of spacious lecture halls. Plans for enlarging the buildings were discussed as far back as 1912, but the war prevented their realization. Now the Government of the State of Baden, in which Heidelberg is located, has taken the matter in hand. Though it might seem best to re-

LITHUANIAN FILMS
TAKEN TO AMERICA

KAUNAS, Lithuania—The Lithuanian cinema film artist, C. G. Lukša, has gone to the United States taking with him over 3000 meters of film of Lithuanian life. This film reproduces the President's recent tour of Lithuania, the festivals of various military units, and the more interesting beauty spots of Lithuania.

Mr. Lukša will show this film to the Lithuanian colonies in America, and the best sections will be transferred to American cinemas. Mr. Lukša visits Lithuania every summer, makes a series of films, and in the autumn returns to America.

Why Buy New

EVERY KIND OF METAL ARTICLE REPAIRED, GILDED, SILVER PLATED, COPPERED, BRONZED, TINNED, OXYDISED, OR LACQUERED EQUAL TO NEW.

Send particulars to ELECTRO METAL PLATERS, Ltd. 25-26 Portico Road, Kenilworth, London, N. W. 1, Eng. Phone Mount View 2341

CALLOT SOEURS LTD.

Robes : Manteaux : Lingerie
Fourrures : Ameublements

7, BUCKINGHAM GATE
LONDON, S. W. 1.

PARIS NICE MARSEILLE LE TOUQUET

Mendel
Late Cutter and Fitter with Bradley's and Reville.
Ladies' Tailor
Habit Maker
and Furrier
Phone Park 1671
61 Westbourne Grove
Bayswater, London, W. 2
England

PROVISIONS
Shoolbreds are a firm in whom understanding of English good cheer has been handed down for a hundred years or more.
And as time has taught Shoolbreds how to provide the most appetizing, the most scrupulously handled viands that there are, it has shown them also how to give Shoolbreds quality—the best at really moderate prices.

Shoolbreds
The Quality House
Since 1822

24, Shoolbred & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

ESTONIAN TRADES HAVE
OWN NATIONAL CENTER

LONDON—The first Congress of Estonian Trade Unions, held in Tallinn recently, declared their adhesion, by 77 votes to 27, to the International Federation of Trade Unions. It is announced here. One of the results of this action is expected to be the formation of a Baltic committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, this being the course decided on during the Scandinavian Baltic conference held at

Stockholm in December, 1926, to take effect so soon as Estonia shall have formed its national "center."

Before the previous conference of the Estonian Trade Unions the supporters of the Amsterdam platform were a small minority in the midst of a large contingent of Communists, but the tables have now been completely turned. According to the International Federation of Trade Unions reports, the volte-face in the Estonian movement has been greatly assisted by the very active national center in Latvia, assisted by the recent formation of a new "center" in Lithuania, affiliated to Amsterdam.

WARSZAWA—A congress was recently opened in Warsaw, the object of which was to discuss the ways and means of improving the roads in Poland. These, as the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Moraczewski, said, in his speech, are notoriously bad. It is true that improvements have been made, but in order to bring the Polish high roads into proper condition material funds are lacking. In the opinion of the Minister a special tax ought to be levied for this purpose. If the population admits the need of good roads, it must bear a certain burden which will amply repay itself.

An exhibition of maps, technical apparatus, stone-cutting implements of Polish manufacture, machines, and so forth, are being shown in the district of Lodz, where a prize-winning progress. Moving pictures, mostly American, presented the latest technical gains in the art of road building.

place their expert staff and wide experience of media at the disposal of financial and general advertisers. Special attention is given to the study of accounts and to new corners in the advertising field.

177/178 FLEET STREET, LONDON E. C. 4, Eng. Tel. Central 6968.

Everything that
Women & Children
Wear
PETER JONES
Sloane Square
LONDON S.W.1
DRAPERS &
GENERAL MERCHANTS
HOUSE DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
FURNITURE REMOVERS
BUILDERS & ESTATE AGENTS
Everything
for the Home

PROVISIONS
Shoolbreds are a firm in whom understanding of English good cheer has been handed down for a hundred years or more.
And as time has taught Shoolbreds how to provide the most appetizing, the most scrupulously handled viands that there are, it has shown them also how to give Shoolbreds quality—the best at really moderate prices.

Shoolbreds
The Quality House
Since 1822

24, Shoolbred & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

NEW SALT MINE
FOUND IN BULGARIASoldier's Discovery Proves of
Great Value

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has just announced that a very large salt mine has been discovered in the northeast part of Bulgaria. One day, several years ago, according to the ministerial report, a soldier, Stoyan Subbeff, went into a forest not far from the town of Provadia for wood. On returning, he discovered a little spring of very clear water, and when he took a drink from it he was very much surprised to note that the water was salty.

ROAD CONFERENCE
HELD IN WARSAWFunds Are Lacking to Do
Good Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSZAWA—A congress was recently opened in Warsaw, the object of which was to discuss the ways and means of improving the roads in Poland. These, as the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Moraczewski, said, in his speech, are notoriously bad. It is true that improvements have been made, but in order to bring the Polish high roads into proper condition material funds are lacking. In the opinion of the Minister a special tax ought to be levied for this purpose. If the population admits the need of good roads, it must bear a certain burden which will amply repay itself.

An exhibition of maps, technical apparatus, stone-cutting implements of Polish manufacture, machines, and so forth, are being shown in the district of Lodz, where a prize-winning progress. Moving pictures, mostly American, presented the latest technical gains in the art of road building.

place their expert staff and wide experience of media at the disposal of financial and general advertisers. Special attention is given to the study of accounts and to new corners in the advertising field.

177/178 FLEET STREET, LONDON E. C. 4, Eng. Tel. Central 6968.

place their expert staff and wide experience of media at the disposal of financial and general advertisers. Special attention is given to the study of accounts and to new corners in the advertising field.

177/178 FLEET STREET, LONDON E. C. 4, Eng. Tel. Central 6968.

STUDEBAKER
West End Showroom, 17-113 Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1, England
Office & Warehouse, 1210 (2 lines) Telephone Victoria 2261 (6 lines)

JAEGER
Pure Wool

These are the addresses which can give you information. There is no town of any importance, where "Jaeger" cannot be obtained.

ENGLAND
LONDON: 332-34, Oxford Street, W. 1
16, Old Bond Street, W. 1
102, Kensington High Street, W. 8
258 Strand, W. C. 2
26, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
131a Victoria Street, S. W. 1
85-86 Chancery Lane, E. C. 2
BATH: 10, New Bond Street
BRIGHTON: 59 East Street
EASTBOURNE: 6, Grove Road
LEEDS: 23, Commercial Street
LIVERPOOL: 64 Bold Street
and 4, Castle Street
MANCHESTER: 10, King Street
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 6 Northumberland Street
PLYMOUTH: 117, Tavistock Rd.
SCARBOROUGH: 6 Royal Hotel Shops

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH: 119a, Prince Street
GLASGOW: 16 Buchanan Street
NTH. BERWICK: 23 Station Rd.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK: 590 Fifth Avenue
BOSTON: 403 Boylston Street
CHICAGO: 223 N. Michigan Avenue
PHILADELPHIA: 1791 Chestnut Street
SAN FRANCISCO: 218 Post Street

CANADA
MONTREAL: 326 St. Catherine Street West
TORONTO: 64 Yonge Street
and 14 Bloor Street East
VANCOUVER: 648 Greenville Street

AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE: 214-16, Flinders Lane
SYDNEY: 18/44 York Street

NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON: 35, Lower Cable Street

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN: 159 Longmarket Street

SOUTH AMERICA
BUENOS AIRES: Avenida de Mayo 1033

WEST INDIES
BARBADOS: Bridgetown

EGYPT
ALEXANDRIA: 11 Boulayr Castle Street

**MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S
HAIRDRESSING
SALON**
Our Hairdressing Department is one of the largest, most luxuriously fitted and equipped in the world and is staffed by only qualified artists.
EXPERT SHINGLING—PERMANENT WAVING—MANICURE
CONSULTATIONS AND ADVICE FREE
All requisites for "My Lady's" Beauty in stock.
VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, LONDON W. 1, ENG.

Art News and Comment

TEMPLE GOLD MEDAL PAINTING

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

THE little band of Boston water colorists that annually brings its often glowing colors to an attentive New York gallery, but shorn, unfortunately, of its brightest member, Marion Monks Chase, Carl Gordon Cutler, Charles Hovey Pepper and Harley Perkins are here again but Charles Hopkinson is not. True that he was at these very galleries only a few weeks before with a dazzling display of his own water colors, but surely an encore is by no means out of place after such a brave demonstration of pictorial virtuosity as his.

Mr. Cutler takes the front line with his breezy landscapes, done with a commendable lightness of touch and directness of attack. Years of studious investigation of the problems of color values and relations has brought him an easy command of an individual palette, one that achieves in most cases an intensive, high-keyed registration. He whips in his foliage with fanlike bursts of quick color, and he aligns his prismatic sprays to acquire an all-over effect of agreeable brilliance.

Mrs. Chase appears less persuasive this year, her vigorously rhythmic landscapes and seascapes having a strong sense of being coerced into patternistic grooves beyond what the facts of her several cases would warrant. Nature becomes unruly when unduly pummeled into uncomfortable formations. Mrs. Chase is, however, a water colorist of parts, and only needs a more patient attitude to her investigations of natural beauty to smooth out her difficulties. Mr. Perkins is drier in touch and tone than formerly, and so his interesting landscapes do not win all the applause they otherwise might. Mr. Pepper still runs to cold and chalky color schemes and a considerable use of body color, all of which tends to keep his water coloring from advancing beyond a certain point.

At the same galleries are numbers of new pottery by Varum Poor, who enjoys a permanent niche here under Mr. Montross's kindly wing. This master potter grows in artistic stature year by year, and it is pleasure to note how splendidly his forms and designs match each other in his advancing art. Many of the new jugs and planters and vases express a remarkable vitality and suitability in both these respects, and there is apparent no end to the invention that governs him in turning out these lovely pieces. The modernistic note is stressed throughout but never to the extent of outstripping his capabilities. Altogether, the pottery makes a very strong distinction in any art season.

The Brummer Gallery presents the sculptural work of John Storrs, American artist of Parisian habit, and a likeable and stimulating show it is. Mr. Storrs handles his materials with tact and feeling, to judge from the diversified group of sculptural objects on display; and while his sensitively modeled little terra cotta figures are wholly admirable, it is in his unusual "Studies in Form" that he displays his greatest skill and originality. In stone, bronze, and metal he rears up geometrically fashioned motifs that catch the note of the day in their linear, upstanding springlines, in their combination of metallic surfacing, and in their use of sharp-cut, plangent detail. Within the slender compass of several of Mr. Storrs's little studies are hints aplenty for the reconditioning of the art of sculpture construction, for the evolving of a new type of building that will still further express the underlying structural idea of our day. I should like to see the new towers of Manhattan rise up in such a burnished beauty as Mr. Storrs indicates, with a new and rigid economy of material and architectural detail that would let them express all the shining efficiency of our metallic age. To the architect, Mr. Storrs's studies strongly recommend these studies of Mr. Storrs as valuable points of departure.

Nura Urelich, expositively known as just plain Nura, is at the Grand Central Galleries with a most entertaining group of fanciful compositions pertaining to the imaginative point of view of children. Mrs. Urelich, whose husband fashioned the highly effective modernistic furniture in this gallery, is very much at home in the company of her little friends whom she depicts with an engaging selfness. Her technical resources are seldom up to her thematic conceptions, but nevertheless she is able to project her ideas with sufficient clarity to make her points. In "Hospitality" she shows a scene of festivity as a child might imagine it, although the introduction of a fountain symbol of continuous giving is perhaps indicative of a more advanced symbolism of her own.

At the New Gallery, Mrs. Clara Kiesel made her debut with a show group of paintings done for the most part in Taos, New Mexico. Her color is happy at all times, and in most cases she has matched her vivacious palette with a technique admirably robust to carry it off. Several of her landscapes with the full beauty of the great Southwest spread out in its wealth of form and texture and color are handsomely achieved and argue a pictorial talent.

Kyriel Inghel is at the Grand Central Galleries with a one-man show that proves him a more able portraitist than painter of landscape. In his large self-portrait, with its background, he displays a considerable sense of tonal values and atmospheric effects.

At the Kraushaar Galleries a set of hitherto unseen drawings and sketches by Paintin-Latour is on view. These are in many cases preliminary studies for his finished paintings, and set forth this French artist's pictorial charm and fine draftsmanship. At the same galleries are paintings by S. J. Peplow of Scotland, and in both the landscapes and still life paintings he appears a well-rounded artist with regard to the effective angularities and accents of modern art.

The Reinhardt Galleries are showing a group of drawings by Maurice Sterne, done at various periods but in nearly every case of more than passing interest. This brilliant painter-sculptor makes such fine decorative use of his material—whether it be in the South Seas, the Roman hills, or the American Southwest—that he may always be counted upon for vivid interplay of fact and fancy. In these drawings his strong structural sense is often to be found, giving to figures a daring insistence on the vertical. His color, too, is always individual, and glows with a rich, earthy beauty.

Levon West, a young etcher of the middle West, is at the Kennedy Galleries with a brave display of plates that embrace most every department of etching. He even takes to the air to record some of the spectacular moments of Colonel Lindbergh's form and tone that, in his best plates, are indicative of much splendid work to come. A study of Spanish atmosphere heavily surcharged with atmospheric effect, is as promising as any of Mr. West's plates.

Architectural Awards for Beautiful Buildings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Awards for outstanding achievement in the design of beautiful buildings completed during 1927 have just been announced by the Architectural League of New York.

The medal of honor in architecture, established by the league in 1915, was awarded to Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, for his design for the Detroit Museum of Art. Designs for which the medal was previously awarded include the Woolworth Building in New York, the Temple of Scottish Rite in Washington, D. C., and the Tribune Tower in Chicago.

Mildred Meier of New York won the medal of honor in decorative painting for her decorations in the Nebraska State Capitol. The medal of honor for design and craftsmanship

was given to the Michael Friedsam Medal.

From a Painting by Anthony Thieme.



From a Painting by Anthony Thieme.

Paris Independent Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

JUST now the curious, the student, the painter, and the critic are coming from the four corners of Paris to visit the thirty-ninth exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists. It is a colossal affair, with more than 4500 pictures hung at the Grand Palais.

The Autumn Salon has been already discussed in these columns. One was then constrained to remark with regret on the paucity of paintings now remembered with any great liking or appreciation for their genuine art merits. One wonders why this mass of paint had been spread on so much canvas. The result recurs more forcibly after visiting the salon of the Independents. And yet one feels that most of these painters are probably striving to bring something lasting to the art of their period.

Among the independents one would have expected more cubistic and expressionistic tendencies than were visible. There were actually few of these paintings. What one does detect is the choice of violent and unpleasant subjects and the employment of slashing and ugly colors. Miss Mary Swann of Dublin hung two canvases as modern as anything in the exhibition. The one called "Flowers" was perhaps the more interesting. Muted flowers, tulips, lilies, they may have been. They appeared softly from among green leaves in places of color, light and light. The whole picture was a sort of geometrical pattern, not severe, but charming. Miss Susan Linda Miller of New York showed a "Sketch for a Fresco." It was of a woman in a white dress, a child, with



"George Marvin and His Daughter Edith," Prize-Winning Picture by James Chapin in the Pennsylvania Academy.

In native industrial art was given to Edward H. Caldwell & Co. of New York, for their grilles font and lighting fixtures.

Reginald Johnson of Los Angeles won the silver medal in architecture for general work. It was given for his design of the Biltmore Hotel at Santa Barbara.

First mention for general work was given to Aymar Embury 2d for restoration of West College, Princeton University. Second mention in the same classification went to Howard Greenley for his work on the residence of Edson Bradley at Newport, R. I. Both architects reside in New York.

The silver medal in architecture for intimate work was given to Thomas Harlan Elliot for his work on the residence of J. Seward Johnson at New Brunswick, N. J. Frank Forster won first mention for work on the residence of E. C. Duple at Forest Hills, N. Y. Second mention in this class was given to William Lawrence Bottomley for the residence of Kenneth Van Riper at Palm Beach, Fla. The three prize winners in this division live in New York.

Augusta L. Pointer of New York won the Avery prize for small sculpture for her design of a figure for a fountain. The Rich Burdette Long memorial prize for rendering was won by Horace Raymond Bishop of New York.

Frederic W. Goudy of New York won the Michael Friedsam Medal.

From a Painting by Anthony Thieme.



From a Painting by Anthony Thieme.

Paris Independent Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

JUST now the curious, the student, the painter, and the critic are coming from the four corners of Paris to visit the thirty-ninth exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists. It is a colossal affair, with more than 4500 pictures hung at the Grand Palais.

The Autumn Salon has been already discussed in these columns. One was then constrained to remark with regret on the paucity of paintings now remembered with any great liking or appreciation for their genuine art merits. One wonders why this mass of paint had been spread on so much canvas. The result recurs more forcibly after visiting the salon of the Independents. And yet one feels that most of these painters are probably striving to bring something lasting to the art of their period.

Among the independents one would have expected more cubistic and expressionistic tendencies than were visible. There were actually few of these paintings. What one does detect is the choice of violent and unpleasant subjects and the employment of slashing and ugly colors. Miss Mary Swann of Dublin hung two canvases as modern as anything in the exhibition. The one called "Flowers" was perhaps the more interesting. Muted flowers, tulips, lilies, they may have been. They appeared softly from among green leaves in places of color, light and light. The whole picture was a sort of geometrical pattern, not severe, but charming. Miss Susan Linda Miller of New York showed a "Sketch for a Fresco." It was of a woman in a white dress, a child, with

Everybody's Gallery

Louisiana Landscape Prize

FROM New Orleans comes the announcement of the Arts and Crafts Club's annual competition for the Louisiana Landscape Prize of \$250 for the best Louisiana landscape. This prize is given by Mrs. Edward B. Benjamin of New Orleans. The club will deduct 25 per cent from the sale price of all pictures submitted by nonmembers and 20 per cent of the price of pictures by members. Entries must reach the Arts and Crafts Club, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans, by noon, May 1, 1928.

Anthony Thieme

Paintings by Anthony Thieme are being shown this week at the Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets, Boston. Mr. Thieme's "Granite," which is reproduced on this page, is one of his most striking accomplishments because of the strength and freshness of its design. All of his work is agreeable in color, and his feeling for decorative values makes his smallest canvases a telling spot on the wall, even when seen at a distance. There are many marines and landscapes in this exhibition. Mr. Thieme has recently done some important illustrations in color of black and white for Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston.

Roger Hayward

Also at Grace Horne's Galleries are water colors by Roger Hayward. They appeal to one at once as examples of a whole-hearted approach by an artist to his subjects. Every picture has individual atmosphere. "The Maple" is characteristic of this painter in its emphasis on the central idea, the tree in its scarlet and gold autumn foliage, set off against a vaporous gray sky, with the lucid and crisp green of nearby firs flecked with the yellow of late afternoon sunshine. Mr. Hayward expresses what he feels through an interpretation of what he sees, and puts it all down on paper in a way that means much to others.

Art in Australia

Melbourne, Vic.

THE annual exhibition, just closed in Melbourne, of the Australian Art Association, the chief of its kind in this country, probably represents as fairly as can be the condition of the painting art in this Commonwealth. As an indication of the esteem in which the work of this association is held in England, King George has recently knighted its president, Sir John Longstaffe. In portraiture, the backbone and test of the soundness of the art of a nation, this year's work is particularly strong. The president sends three fine examples all of which are not only admirable in themselves, but remarkably well handled, competent in design and generally free of the vagaries that obsess the modern world of art. The works of this painter also possess qualities of eloquence and vigor. Mr. Longstaffe is a painter of parts, in whom resides a draftsmanship of an expressive kind allied to a sense of color that is extremely sensitive. He has an adequate sense of bulk in the ob-

Vision-Training Art

Over 800 artists, art teachers, art school principals and students

Over 800 artists, art teachers, art school principals and students are gathered in the Vision-Training Art School, 1701 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., for the annual meeting of the National Association of Art Teachers. The school is a unique institution, offering a comprehensive course in art education. It is a place where art is not just taught, but lived. The school is a place where art is not just a subject, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a hope, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a promise. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not just a way of life, but a calling. The school is a place where art is not just a calling, but a passion. The school is a place where art is not just a passion, but a pursuit. The school is a place where art is not just a pursuit, but a challenge. The school is a place where art is not just a challenge, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a wish. The school is a place where art is not just a wish, but a desire. The school is a place where art is not just a desire, but a need. The school is a place where art is not just a need, but a want. The school is a place where art is not just a want, but a possibility. The school is a place where art is not just a possibility, but a certainty. The school is a place where art is not just a certainty, but a fact. The school is a place where art is not just a fact, but a reality. The school is a place where art is not just a reality, but a dream. The school is a place where art is not just a dream, but a fantasy. The school is a place where art is not just a fantasy, but a game. The school is a place where art is not just a game, but a pastime. The school is a place where art is not just a pastime, but a hobby. The school is a place where art is not just a hobby, but a profession. The school is a place where art is not just a profession, but a way of life. The school is a place where art is not

STEEL TRADE IMPROVEMENT QUITE MARKED

Gain in Output in January Breaks Record—Price Trend Is Upward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Barometers of the steel trade which have come to light recently have borne out the observations made previously as to the sharp movement in the industry. The gain in steel output production during January was 26 per cent, the largest monthly increase in the history of the industry. The unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation showed the largest tonnage on books since March, 1925. This time in 1927 steel price had gone down, whereas now the tendency continues decidedly upward. Some steel observers have been over-optimistic in their predictions of improvement in the steel industry has been over-optimistic. They say that the present improvement is only "seasonal." But the chances are that it will soon be shown to be more than seasonal. Production this month or next is expected only 9 per cent a new high monthly production record will be established.

Market Less Seasonal
Moreover, the theory of so-called seasonal demand for steel has largely been exploded. It only truly applies now to a few items, such as cotton and woolen goods, but of which are for handling crops which are of course seasonal. The growing use of the closed automobile for cars less seasonal. Building operations are now carried out in the winter which formerly was not thought feasible. Underground work, such as the laying of pipe, is still seasonal as far as operations go, but the buying is evenly spread.

Some skeptics state that the higher prices for steel have not been advanced. However, the fact that so-called official prices are higher, means that actual prices are higher, since there is a tendency to keep a concession on steel when such a concession is made. Cold-finished bars have been the latest item to be advanced. These were marked up 2.30c a pound. Pittsburgh, the steel center, has been tested until next month. Makers of this class of steel have enjoyed the best business in two years. Cold-finished reinforcing bars have been advanced 1/4c to 1.50c a pound. Pittsburgh.

Steel Sheets Firm
Steel sheets are very firm in price again. All makers of pig iron in eastern Pennsylvania have followed the second advance of 50 cents a ton, this time to 12.00c. The fact that Buffalo will follow soon. Pig iron sales along the Atlantic seaboard during the last two weeks have been 175,000 tons, the highest in the history of the industry. The American Iron and Steel Institute has again revised the theoretical yearly tonnage of output on the basis of the daily output of the industry, putting this figure at 70,000,000 tons.

An important decision in the Customs Court has been made as regards the duty on steel. The duty on steel is 10 per cent. This was formerly classified as merchant steel bars and carried a duty of 30 cents a hundred. Under a new decision, it is called "structural steel" and has a schedule of only 20 cents a hundred. Practically all of the large consumers of steel have been buying their normal quotas or more than normal except the oil industry. The automobile makers are the most conspicuous purchasers at the moment. Fabricated structural steel is in enormous demand.

Non Ferrous Markets
The prospects for a large consumption of tin plate this year do not seem as bright as a month ago. It is true that carried-over stocks of canned goods from other seasons have about been wiped out. However, there is an enormous production of fresh vegetables which are being shipped to districts which have been suffering from lack of food during the winter. Canned goods are being urged to produce apportioning in 1928.

Tin was again the spectacular performer among the non-ferrous metals. It made a net decline of nearly 30c a pound over the last week, and a pound at 52 1/2c, the lowest since April, 1925. The bargain prices brought out the heaviest sales in a week in more than a year. The turnover in this country having been 2500 tons. Lead declined in official price for the first time since Dec. 1. The American Smelting and Refining Company reduced prices 10 points to 6.50c a pound, because of the extreme weakness of the London market. The price in the middle West became 6.15c, East St. Louis.

Copper was steady, quiet and featureless with prices unchanged at 14 1/2c. Zinc was in the same condition with prices 1.45c. Both platinum and quicksilver are weaker among the precious metals.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO									
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net	CLEVELAND				
100 Adams	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Ry.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Tel.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Exp.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Ind.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Int.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Mfg.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Nat.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Pac.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Ry. & P.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Tel. & T.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. Trans.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & N.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & O.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & P.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & S.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & T.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & U.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & V.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & W.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & X.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & Y.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & Z.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AA.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AB.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AC.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AD.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AE.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AF.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AG.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AH.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AI.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AJ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AK.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AL.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AM.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AN.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AO.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AP.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AQ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AR.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AS.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AT.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AU.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AV.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AW.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AX.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AY.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & AZ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BA.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BB.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BC.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BD.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BE.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BF.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BG.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BH.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BI.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BJ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BK.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BL.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BM.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BN.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BO.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BP.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BQ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BR.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BS.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BT.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BU.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BV.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BW.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BX.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BY.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & BZ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CA.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CB.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CC.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CD.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CE.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CF.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CG.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CH.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CI.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CJ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CK.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CL.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CM.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CN.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CO.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CP.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CQ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CR.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CS.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CT.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CU.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CV.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CW.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CX.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CY.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & CZ.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DA.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DB.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DC.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DD.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DE.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DF.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100
100 Am. W. & DG.	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2	100</

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

with \$1,011,398, or \$1 a share, on common
in 1966.

Railroad also broke portion of the

15,000 tons. New inquiries were between 50,000 and 55,000 tons.

INFLUENZA

share on the common after preferred dividends.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

and federal taxes, compared with \$419,216 in 1936.


Service Hour.
The Cities Service Cavaliers have

company for a single-cylinder gaso-

WINSTON STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

How to Conduct a Money-Making
Class." Club rates with free copy.

signals emitted from beam



General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate is one cent a line, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a name to let or a situation wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In San Francisco, a French Colonial house, built in 1850, situated on a hillside, with a view of the city and bay. The house is built of redwood and has a large garden. Price \$100,000. Call for particulars.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village, near 19th Ave., new, modern, light, airy apartment in newly remodeled colonial house. 3-4-5 rooms with bath, kitchen, and garden. Call for particulars.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Central location for tourists; large, comfortable, well-furnished. Call for particulars.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and have a large stock of the latest designs. Representatives who have facilities for selling direct to the public are desired. Minimum salary \$200 a month. Call for particulars.

MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED business women returning to London, seek American agencies; best references. Call for particulars.

MUSICIANS

DINING ROOM MUSIC, Swing, waltz, violin, cello; wishes hotel or tea-room engagement for summer, best of Mississippi River. Call for particulars.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate is one cent a line, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a name to let or a situation wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN AGENCY, 808 5th Ave., New York City—Non-exclusive, charging \$100 fee. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate is one cent a line, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a name to let or a situation wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

MUSICIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cross-reference Blue, new, second edition, perfect condition. Call for particulars.

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
Orange Street at Elm

Furniture
Rugs—Draperies
Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON
P. CALPAKIAN
"PHILIP OF PARIS"
CERTIFIED TAILOR
now located at
3040 WASHINGTON AVE. West 1251

Flowers by Telegraph Anywhere
GEORGE H. COOKE
FLORIST
1707-1709 Connecticut Avenue, D. C.
Phone: Potomac 24

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Virginia
LYNCHBURG
Dry Goods Millinery
Ready-to-Wear

Cleaners and Dyers
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 103-106-844

W. D. KYLE & CO.
"Everything in Musical Instruments"
Century Sheet Music
(2400 High-Grade Classic Numbers
1st and 2nd Copy—Catalogue Free)
604 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va.

DOYLE'S
FLORIST
"Flowers according to Doyle"
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
"Butch" Hantz
CHESAPEAKE
TRANSFER
and STORAGE CO.
Long Distance Hauling
Modern Vans

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.
The Leading Department Store
on the Virginia Peninsula

Smart, Stylish Merchandise
Let Me Solve Your Heating
Problems
W. T. EUBANK
Heating and Plumbing Engineer
1213 20th Street Phone 1621

HENKEL, Florist
Member Florists' Telegraph
Delivery Association
PHONE INDIAN RIVER 1015

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
Try Our Service
Gas—Accessories—Oil
PHONE 902 ROAD SERVICE

THE E. W. CADWELL
HARDWARE COMPANY
3506 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.
THE HOME OF GOOD HARDWARE
and HONEST VALUES
Phone 4

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Stationery, Books, Radio,
Knacks and Office Supplies
2908 Washington Ave. Phone 934

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous
Berkeley White Pine of the Maine coal which is
fully guaranteed by the producer.
PHONE 700
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
NEWPORT NEWS
FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Six Floors Devoted Exclusively
to Quality Home Furnishings

Gray's
Fancy and Green Groceries
Choice Meats a Specialty
FISH OYSTERS
Oak Avenue and 25th Street

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2914 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed
QUALITY
Tollet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
1408 WASHINGTON AVE.

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
The Broadway
Department Store
Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings
3007 S. Washington Avenue
For Smart Styles
in Men's and Young Men's Clothes
GO TO
BURCHER'S
SHOP OF MERRIT
Corner 10th St. and Washington Ave.
Gas—Accessories—Oil
Firestone Tires and Tubes
FOR ROAD SERVICE PHONE 9186
OAK AVENUE and 25th STREET
I. E. BANE, Manager

Milk That Is
"Safe for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Va. Ave. at 25th St. Phone 2289

NEWPORT NEWS
LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

NORFOLK
The Malvern Shop
Hosiery and Glovers
Full line of standard makes.
Reasonable prices.
319 GRANBY STREET

Pritchard's
Dry Goods and
Ready-to-Wear
311 GRANBY STREET
Opposite Nova Theatre

You'll Find Quality
and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Newport News" next Monday

Carth-Weary Shoe Co.
Arch Preserver Shoe
Hosiery
227 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and
WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.
SHOES
114 City Hall Avenue

WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST
111 W. Freeman Street Phone 24548
Residence, 38315, 32968, 22786
NO PRANCH STORES

MAYTAG WASHERS
and
RAINBOW IRONERS
For Wash Day
PRICES HARDWARE CO.
Market Street and Monticello Avenue

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND
GIFT
From
SCHWARZCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd & Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces
Specialty
Call Boulevard 4733

BROOKS TRANSFER
9-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE
MOVING
F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th

Shoes for the
Entire Family
WEST END
MARKET
117 N. Robinson
Bvd 410

Fresh Country Eggs
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY
SAUCE
1519 W. MAIN
Bldg 3340

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Bldg 3340

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little toes and grown-ups
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes
Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.
RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia

RICHMOND
O. H. DUNN
ESTABLISHED 1897
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"
GRACE AT SIXTH
Outfitters to Men,
Women and Boys.

Sarah Lee Cakes
FRUIT CAKES
HEAVEN BISCUITS
BREADS
PASTRIES
701 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

INSURANCE
All Lines
DUNLOP & MYERS
General Agents
1005-6-7 State and City Bank Bldg.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Randolph 3440

DAVIS BROS., Inc.
Realtors—General Contractors
DESIGN—BUILD—FINANCE
SALES—RENTALS—LOANS
We have designed, built and financed
13 churches in this State.
Established 1893

FLORIST
JOHN L. RATCLIFFE
209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 610

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 116

ROANOKE
HANCOCK-CLAY
COMPANY, Inc.
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

You'll like shopping at Hancock's
—Roanoke's Most Modern
Department Store
Smart Feminine Apparel
Hats Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves,
Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Gar-
ments. Everything necessary for My
Lady's Wardrobe.

SPIGEL'S
27 Campbell Avenue ROANOKE, VA.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

The ELMWOOD
Distributors General Cord Tires
Oil, Gas, Parking Service
Opp. PATRICK HENRY HOTEL
Virginia Beauty Parlor
Permanent Waving, Marcelline Hair
Scalpures, etc., done by expert
attendants.
107 FIRST STREET

FRIGIDAIRE
Electrical Refrigeration
H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.
29 Franklin Road

West Virginia
CHARLESTON
Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD MCKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG
SMITH REALTY
and INSURANCE CO.
J. E. SMITH, Owner
Real Estate,
Fire and Auto Insurance
Smith Bldg. Cor. 2nd and Main Sts.
Phone 3670

Parsons-Souders Co.
Greater Clarksburg's
for All the Family Now

HUNTINGTON
PIGGY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
928 Third Ave. 316 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
1741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th Street West

Huntington's Nearest Fireproof Hotel
Park Tower Coffee Shop
Club Breakfast, Business Luncheon 50c
Evening Dinner 75c Sunday Dinner
Noon and Night, 55c

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate is one cent a line, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a name to let or a situation wanted heading.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
381 Fulham Road, London, S.W.3
Telephone Kensington 7147
Nearest Station: South Kensington
and Victoria Road

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
(L. H. SNELL & F. L. F. A. L.)
11, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1
Valuers and Estate Agents
At the corner of Grosvenor Road and
nearby opposite St. John's Wood Rd.
Tel. Kensington 1280, 4 lines

WARDEN HAY, KENT, 30 miles London—
Two well-built, arid water, verandah, un-
equalled, country, level, sandy, facing sea,
fireproof, furnished, 4,500, unfurnished, 4,500.
W. H. WOOD, 31 Cambridge Road, Lee, Lon-
don, S. E. 12.

CANADA—Freehold farm for sale or
would rent; 14 miles from Winnipeg.
Apply: Mrs. J. H. WOOD, Winnipeg,
London, S. W. 10.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON, MATFAR—Beautifully
furnished, self-contained, modern, quiet
Kensington, near 10th St. 3 rooms, 15
gals. third floor 8/6 gas (two & three
rooms); all prices are inclusive of rates,
taxes, excellent service, and view; would
let any unfurnished, 4 rooms & 1
bath, moderate price. 4 Queens Street,
Crown Street.

LONDON, Westminster—Quiet, comfort-
able, furnished flat on two floors; all
modern conveniences; five guineas per
week, or 4 guineas from beginning of
April to October. Box K-1075, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

FLATS WANTED
CHELSEA or HAMPSHIRE—Self-contained
flat, 1 reception room, 2 bedrooms, bath-
room, kitchen, and living room; prefer-
ably in quiet residential area; rent not
to exceed £100 inclusive. Box 1002, The
Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2, England.

SERVICE FLATS
LONDON, W. 2—Unfurnished, service
flats, quiet house. Box K-1290, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

TO LET
LONDON, Oxford Street—Two furnished
apartments, modern, quiet, central, near
Oxford Street. Box K-1291, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

PREMIER WANTED
LONDON—Household, 2-3 bedrooms, 1
bath, quiet, modern, near 10th St. Box
K-1292, The Christian Science Monitor, 2
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OFFICES TO LET
LONDON—Office space, 1-2 rooms, 1
bath, quiet, modern, near 10th St. Box
K-1293, The Christian Science Monitor, 2
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OFFICES WANTED
LONDON—Office space, 1-2 rooms, 1
bath, quiet, modern, near 10th St. Box
K-1294, The Christian Science Monitor, 2
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
LONDON, E. 7—Wanted, care of children
needing special attention. Box K-1295, The
Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT
FOR—Young man of ability who must
have had experience in agency work and
be able to give evidence of advertising ac-
counts, who understands reproduction of
all kinds of illustrations and is capable
of preparing and scheduling the allocation
of advertising space in the right media and
of developing quickly into a
managerial position; write, stating salary
and references, to Box K-1296, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

DOMESTIC post required; experienced
maid; Christian Scientist & London preferred.
Box K-1297, 11 Bedford Road, Ealing,
London, W. 4.

PORT VACANT
FOR—Young man of ability who must
have had experience in agency work and
be able to give evidence of advertising ac-
counts, who understands reproduction of
all kinds of illustrations and is capable
of preparing and scheduling the allocation
of advertising space in the right media and
of developing quickly into a
managerial position; write, stating salary
and references, to Box K-1298, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

FOR—Young man of ability who must
have had experience in agency work and
be able to give evidence of advertising ac-
counts, who understands reproduction of
all kinds of illustrations and is capable
of preparing and scheduling the allocation
of advertising space in the right media and
of developing quickly into a
managerial position; write, stating salary
and references, to Box K-1299, The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C. 2.

FOR—Young man of ability who must
have had experience in agency work and
be able to give evidence of advertising ac-
counts, who

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Economy of Peace

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, in his address explaining the operation of the national budget system, found the occasion opportune to explain the Administration's attitude toward the maintenance of necessary or adequate sea defenses in time of peace. This policy is now awaiting congressional approval, and in the meantime it has come under severe criticism both at home and abroad. Because of this it is interesting to analyze the President's position, which is approved by his official advisers and, apparently, by what may prove to be a deciding majority or a controlling minority in Congress.

First of all it is observed that the President sees fit to emphasize the declaration previously made—the sincerity and soundness of which cannot be questioned—that the proposed naval building program contemplates only the requirements of the United States, with no thought of the country entering into competitive construction with any other nation. He does not seek to obtain approval of his program by emphasizing an immediate or pressing need to meet some actual or imaginary emergency. He does not "view with alarm" the activity, past or present, of any friendly foreign power in naval construction. Quite naturally he sees in such preparedness to keep the peace the same economy which he recommends as a fixed American policy.

A striking feature of the President's address was that emphasizing or comparing the tremendous cost of war with the almost negligible cost of government in time of peace. From 1917, when the United States entered the World War, to 1919, the national debt increased from slightly over \$1,250,000,000 to almost \$26,600,000,000. It has required the practice of the most rigid economy, coupled with the imposition of an unusual tax burden, to reduce the debt by \$8,500,000,000 in eight years. Since 1917, it was pointed out, the United States has paid more than \$17,000,000,000 in interest and principal on its war obligations.

With this realization there comes, inevitably, the conviction that the greatest economy is that which contemplates comparatively modest expenditures for the adequate policing of land and sea with the assumed assurance that the temptation to attack by any unfriendly power will thus be lessened. This is not the argument of the pacifists or of those who see, or claim to see, the implements and armaments of defense or reasonable preparedness to resist or overcome lawless force as incitements to war. The peace officer who walks his beat goes measurably equipped to combat such resistance as enemies of the law may offer. He does not thereby invite attack. Rather does he maintain and support the law's activity, meantime maintaining order and insuring the safety of the people and their property.

Any comprehensive discussion of the situation which has developed and upon which the Administration's naval construction program is predicated, must take into account the historical background which affords a true perspective. For the moment it is necessary to look back only to the period immediately following the close of the World War. Great Britain then undertook definitely to curtail naval construction. It even did away with what is known as the home fleet. But there was begun, in 1921, a new program of capital ship construction. Winston Churchill, following the signing of the armistice, is quoted as having declared: "Nothing in the world, nothing that you may think of, or dream of, or anyone may tell you; no arguments, however specious, no appeals, however seductive, must lead you to abandon that naval supremacy on which the life of our country depends."

In 1926, W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, who was one of the British representatives at the Geneva conference which met in June last, is quoted as having said: "There is always a little danger in talking about a one-power standard. That only exists in regard to battleships and ships of large size. It would be a very dangerous thing for Great Britain to allow it to be thought that we could be satisfied with a one-power standard in cruisers, for example. In cruisers we want to feel that we are at any rate superior to other countries and are able to protect our trade."

A glance backward to the period immediately following the late war discloses the fact that it was then for the first time that British supremacy on the seas was actually challenged by the United States. The American Congress had, in 1916, authorized construction, within three years, of ten first-class battleships, six cruisers, and a large number of smaller vessels. Because of the demands upon the shipyards and upon man power after the entrance of the United States on the side of the allies, this program was delayed. At the close of the war the program of construction was resumed. It was officially announced that it was the purpose of the United States to build a navy equal to the most powerful sea force maintained by any nation of the world. Had this program been carried out the American navy would have surpassed in strength that of the British navy by 1924.

It was in the midst of what promised to be an era of intense competition in naval construction that the American Government invited the four other naval powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to the Washington conference. It was finally agreed, as everyone knows, that the United States abandon its 1916 program and that Japan give up its "eight-eight" program. Under this agreement the American and British fleets were to be nominally equal, while Japan's would be 30 per cent of the combined strength. This, of course, applied to capital ships only. As a result, these three powers actually scrapped a total tonnage of approximately 1,644,839. The United States, acting in pursuance of the Washington agreement, dismantled and destroyed thirty-two ships. The contract was kept by the other signatories.

Under this agreement no decision was arrived at respecting the number of auxiliary naval craft, though the size or tonnage of indi-

vidual craft was limited. It soon appeared that the United States was equipped with fewer cruisers than Great Britain. It was then that the wisdom of increasing the number of American craft of this class was discussed, not avowedly for the purpose of maintaining actual parity, but that the correct relation between battleships and smaller craft might be established. It was estimated that this would require the building by the United States of twenty-one cruisers of 10,000 tons each.

But even as long ago as 1923 it was proposed, in the hope of rendering such construction unnecessary, to undertake negotiations with the four powers which might lead to an agreement as to relative parity similar to that regulating the larger ships. In spite of this it developed that just prior to the Geneva conference the British Government had forty-eight cruisers completed, with a total tonnage of 240,036. In addition it had a total of eleven cruisers building, with a tonnage of 110,000, with three others authorized and appropriated for, and nine projected. The United States had ten first line cruisers and twenty-two of the second line, with ten building and six appropriated for.

It is recalled that in a message to Congress in 1927 President Coolidge, in announcing that he had taken the initial steps preparatory to calling the Geneva conference, declared that competitive armaments constitute one of the most dangerous contributing causes of international suspicion and discord and are calculated to lead to war. The soundness of this premise is not questioned. But the attempt is made, avowedly by the President in behalf of the United States, and inferentially by an accredited spokesman for Great Britain, to show that the present naval programs of these friendly countries are based upon the peace needs, rather than the estimated war needs, of each individually. Mr. Bridgeman, speaking only a few days ago, is quoted as according to the United States the right, subject to the Washington treaty of agreement, to build whatever fleet it deems necessary for its own defense. He of course reserves the same privilege for his own country. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that either America or Britain should intend aggressive, warlike ideas in these days. Let us go quietly on with what we think necessary for ourselves, and let us hope if they build a larger navy their navy will be as great a factor in the preservation of the peace of the world as the British navy has been." This speaker is the same Mr. Bridgeman already quoted as having refused to consider even the possibility of permitting any nation to challenge Britain's supremacy upon the seas.

His discussion of the subject was predicated upon the possibility of renewing the negotiations interrupted at Geneva. He signified the willingness of Great Britain to go farther than it has already gone in limiting sea armament when "other countries do the same." This assurance should strengthen the hands of those in the American Congress who are seeking to reserve to the President the power to interrupt or suspend the proposed naval building program whenever, in his discretion, this may be deemed wise and prudent.

When a City Is Not a City

MERE size in territory and population and sheer height in buildings may bulk large in the estimate of ordinary folk regarding what makes a great metropolis, but other considerations are of far more importance in the eyes of certain authorities. Thus New York, which proudly lays claim to being "the second largest city in the world," is classed as low as 12 per cent a city, while Nantucket, a modest 100-year-old hamlet on an island off the New England coast, is regarded as 95 per cent perfect, so far as good architecture and environment are concerned. London, with its stately and historical claim to being "the largest city in the world," finds itself classed as but 9 per cent of a city and Chicago, sometimes called the "miracle city of the West," is allowed a bare 8 per cent. But that delightfully quaint Dutch city of Amsterdam in Holland is awarded 85 per cent.

Thus are claims to superlativeness about as futile as comparisons are odious in the eyes of city planners, architects and municipal beautifiers. But, according to Charles H. Cheney who has worked out his rating in the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, Paris of all cities saves the day for the larger municipalities, for the French capital is credited with being 90 per cent of a city. While other cities have just grown willy nilly, Paris deliberately set about beautifying itself seventy-five years ago and today it is reaping the benefit of a definite plan of development.

Main streets that amble amiably and ramble aimlessly the length of some American cities, which themselves have little breadth of plan, are called "terrible." The criticism of some English cities is about as severe.

But communities having established some definite architectural control come in for high commendation. Washington, one time called "the city of magnificent distances," is rated at but 25 per cent and the fine arts commission of the capital of the United States is called upon to exercise control over the type and color of its buildings before it is too late. Some cities in Florida are highly commended as building in the right direction. The hopeful sign is that a start has been made and there is an increasing appreciation for building cities to plans, specifications and a vision.

The Machinery of Farming

THE United States Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, has called attention to the fact that because of the use of machinery on the farms, a tendency which has been rapidly growing, there is today a much smaller demand for farm labor. This testimony is borne out by a recent survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board, which finds that agricultural output per worker during the first quarter of the current century has increased about as much as has the output of industry per worker. It is acknowledged, however, that during this same time industry has scored great gains, while agricultural prosperity has declined.

The findings of the board are in substance to the effect that from 1899 to 1925 the output per

worker employed in industry increased 49 per cent, while the output per worker on farms increased 47 per cent. In both instances the increase was due to the mechanization of the processes of labor in industry and on the farm. The change on the farm has been the result of the improvement in agricultural machinery, and so efficient has such machinery become that manufacturers of this class of goods are finding ever-broadening markets for it throughout the world. The spread of agricultural machinery, very naturally, opens up new fields for agricultural developments abroad. The sources of production of farm products are in like proportion increased, and American farmers are finding, consequently, an increasingly competitive market for their goods.

Here is a new adjustment being enforced upon the American farmer. The transition from an agricultural country to a manufacturing country has been most marked in the United States. It is not entirely dissimilar to what has been experienced by England, for example. The National Industrial Conference Board shows that whereas some 24.4 acres per man are cultivated in the United States, only about 9.5 acres per man are being cultivated in England. In many of the countries of Europe an even greater dependence is placed upon imported agricultural products. Under such circumstances there is a more pressing need there for the mechanization of farm activities if it can be accomplished without unduly enhancing the capital invested in such operations.

The problem, after all, is not so much the relative output per man today on the farm as it is the total cost of farm operations. Investments in lands and machinery constitute no small proportion of the problem. If the returns on such outlays are not comparable with the returns obtained on industrial operations, then the relative position of agriculture is out of alignment with industry. Being out of alignment, the conclusion is reached that agriculture in the United States is depressed. The problem, therefore, is to find some means of correcting this discrepancy. It seems clearly established that efforts to explain away the agricultural depression, so called, have been rather futile, but plans for the correction of this situation have continued ineffectual because, they are chaotic and fall to obtain unanimous support. Only through the most careful research will it be found whether the remedy lies in cheaper credits, cheaper transportation, less costly market operations, or a revaluation of farm investments. But a satisfactory solution will continue to be lacking until such fundamental facts are disclosed.

"Aren't I?" Oh, No!

DISCIPLES of greater flexibility in the English language now ask the literary world to accept "Aren't I?" as a fit and proper substitute for "Am I not?" Sticklers for purity, of course, are shocked at the suggestion, while even the great army of followers of "Ain't I?" express their disgust over a proposal that is based upon no more legitimate grounds. "Am I not?" is declared to be too cumbersome by such an authority as Prof. Samuel Moore of the University of Michigan, who has thrown the mantle of his approval upon "Aren't I?" and thereby given it a status it has not hitherto enjoyed. "Ain't I?" appears in most dictionaries, but apparently with no idea of giving it any standing, as it is knocked down as speedily as it is set up with the significant little battery of italicized words—"colloquial or illiterate."

But "Aren't I?" as a contraction of "Am I not?" presents something analogous to a grammatical anamorphosis. How "Am I not?" can be squeezed down into "Aren't I?" passeth the average understanding. Placing a perfectly good "Am I not?" in a letter-press or similar device and subjecting it to several hundred pounds' pressure, an experimenter would find, if he found anything at all, not an "Aren't I?" but either the ancient and offensive "Ain't I?" or a peculiar-looking and certainly no less offensive "Am't I?"

Thus far no outstanding authority on the English language has boldly come forward with an endorsement of "Am't I?" as an economical substitute for "Am I not?" And yet a quasi approval has been given to such a transparent distortion as "Aren't I?" which, to use a colloquial expression, "hasn't a leg to stand on" when it is submitted to the most casual grammatical test.

Editorial Notes

Concerning his purchase of the Hartford Times, Frank E. Gannett, who owns a "chain" of newspapers in the East, says he does not consider his latest purchase as his personal property or as an organ to serve personal ambition or propaganda. "A newspaper is a great public trust," he adds. "We know and sense our duty in the management of this trust." Judging from the reputation of the other Gannett newspapers in the communities they serve, Hartford readers need have no misgivings about the future of its historic Times.

The radio transmission of faces, whatever else it may lead to, has certainly knocked a Shakespearean comedy line down from off the height of the purely ridiculous. "Now will I to the chink," says Nick Bottom, "to spy an I can hear my Thisby's face." Not only could Nick now turn his misshapen line into a statement of fact, but he could also "see a voice," by means of the "talking film," and thus wriggle out of another of his blunders.

Edwin Scrymgeour says his party has one advantage over others in the British Parliament. It is not divided. This, of course, is true, since he is the only member. Ardent supporters of prohibition will join Will Rogers, in his remark applied in a different direction, and wish that he were twins.

It is said that the cost of one German cruiser equals that of 5000 farms. If this is so, the fact provides a telling argument for those who would turn implements of war into plowshares.

Many a bachelor of arts paterfamilias is finding that a lingering memory that Gaul was divided into three parts isn't sufficient in helping the filios and alios with their Latin.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN THE UNITED STATES

IN PREVIOUS articles in this series I have endeavored to record some impressions of the external aspects of American civilization after an 8000-mile tour from one end of the United States to the other. I am now, in a final article, going to essay the more difficult task of appraising the movements which are taking place in its inner consciousness and feeling. For that is the more important side of the two.

America's contribution to modern civilization has been very great. The circumstances of a pioneer country, coupled with the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence, have liberated the individual to an energy in self-expression attained by no other people until quite recent times. This, in turn, resulted, under Andrew Jackson, in an unprecedented development of democracy, placing all power in the hands of the plain people, an outcome which most of the framers of the Constitution apprehended and had sought to prevent.

The invention of the Federal Constitution, a compromise between the states' rights and the need for union, enabled the immigrants from Europe to spread right across the country to the Pacific as citizens of one commonwealth and thereby freed them from the racial and inter-state quarrels of the old continent. The energy they developed in freedom, together with the tremendous natural resources of the country, enabled them to build an economic structure which gives the whole mass of the people the highest standard of living that has yet been attained.

Geographical isolation, coupled with the Monroe Doctrine, enabled the American people to keep out of the constant international complications which have troubled most other lands and to devote the whole of their attention to their own problems. The result has been two experiments in social reform, namely, the tremendous equipment for education and the attempt to eliminate alcohol from the life of the community, which are now in course of being tried out.

Today, however, the earlier trend of American development is being almost reversed. The era of individual pioneers has passed, immigration has been checked, and the American community is being rapidly reorganized into a huge and an immensely complicated economic organism for the manufacture and distribution of commodities all over the world. The earlier enterprise of the pioneer finds expression partly in vigorous industrial competition, but also in a lawlessness among old and young which is one of the least admirable characteristics of modern American democracy.

Democracy, too, has not fulfilled all the hopes of its sponsors. Today it has resulted in politics and business playing down to the standards of the average man quite as much as in giving to the plain citizen the opportunity to raise himself to the level of the best human models. The slatternly which used to surround the court of the sovereign autocrat now breathes over the sovereign people, with equally bad results. The tremendous educational equipment is giving to too many a smattering of knowledge and a good time rather than a real and disciplined capacity to think for themselves.

The abolition of poverty has brought in its train a new problem of wealth. The old simplicity of living is yielding to social distinctions based largely on wealth. While the mass of the people are well off and have some capital, economic power is wielded more and more by those who inherit wealth and those who work for them, practically on monopolistic lines. The class of the idle rich is beginning to appear.

Notes from Southern Nigeria

LAGOS THE town of Lagos is sometimes styled "the Bombay of West Africa," because it stands on an island. Although the island is large enough, the population is huddled together at the western end where there are the best facilities for handling the produce which comes in canoes and launches from "up-country." The town is an unsightly conglomeration of narrow, evil-smelling streets and tin-roofed houses. Mud, corrugated iron (or "par") as it is more often called, and kerosene tins are the principal building materials. Of sanitation, there is none, but since 1924 there have been serious attempts made to clear up the worst quarters. Moreover, a town-planner has been procured and the air is full of fancy pictures of the beautiful city which is to be the Lagos of the future. Indeed, already a Greater Lagos is being developed on the mainland adjoining the island. A large number of the inhabitants of the town are to be removed to a new settlement which has been carefully planned with wide roads, markets, open spaces for recreation, to say nothing of a pure water supply and electric lights.

To make the removal as attractive as possible a canal is being dug from the main Lagos Lagoon to the center of the new settlement so that canoes may come up to the market with native foodstuffs which it is hoped will thus be obtained more cheaply than in the crowded markets of Lagos. When the congestion has been thus reduced on the island the remodeling of the town will be commenced. New motor roads and public parks and a pressure-pump system of drainage are among the chief improvements which are to be introduced. If one were talking about some progressive little town all this scheming might not be surprising, but this is Lagos, one of the chief slave ports on the coast not so very long ago.

Of course all this work will cost money. There is to be a new bridge to the mainland which alone will cost millions of pounds sterling. Hitherto there has been no direct taxation in Lagos and its immediate neighborhood. Although almost all the provinces of Nigeria have been paying some form of direct taxation, for a number of years the inhabitants of Lagos have somehow escaped. The result has been that lazy fellows who have been unwilling to pay taxes in their home towns have drifted into Lagos to increase the congestion and to swell the ranks of unemployed laborers. In order, therefore, to put a stop to this undesirable state of affairs and to lessen the financial burden of the projected public works, we are to have income tax from April 1 next.

A somewhat sophisticated outlook on money matters was shown the other day by the beggars of Lagos. It had been proposed at a meeting of the Town Council that a charity fund should be inaugurated for the relief of the poor. Before taking any steps in the matter the opinion of the various religious bodies was asked as to the feasibility of such a scheme. A Muhammadan committee, when considering its answer, summoned the head of the professional beggars and asked him what he thought of the proposal. He replied that much as he and his fellow beggars appreciated the kindly interest in their welfare they would prefer street begging to any organized charity, as they believed the former would pay them better.

Taxation naturally is no more popular with a backward community than it is among the more progressive countries. It is even less popular. A government which is endeavoring to elevate an untrained population is constantly troubled by the difficulty of making its financial policy intelligible to the governed. It is not thirty years ago since the major part of the West African trade was carried on by means of barter or by using bags of cowrie shells as current coin. Twenty thousand cowries were worth about one dollar, so that if the dollar had to be transported more than a few miles its owner had to spend more than its face value in transport charges. Nowadays

Finally, from being a relatively weak state, mainly anxious to be left to work out its own destiny in peace, the United States has become the most powerful nation in the world. She affects the lives of all other peoples by her economic power. The problem of world peace can obviously not be solved without her active co-operation.

Traveling about the United States one finds people with many different opinions about the great change in conditions which has taken place in the last twenty years. Many are profoundly concerned about the future of their country and with its apparent inability to devote its energies to anything save the increase of prosperity. Others are "complacently optimistic that all is well with the best possible of lands. Some see nothing but corruption and the decline of old standards and the unheeding pursuit of dollars and pleasure. Others point to new achievements in invention and industry, to higher standards of prosperity, to an awakening interest in art and literature and criticism.

To the outsider there seems to be great ground for confident hope, provided that people are awake to what is going on in their midst and think constructively and accurately about it. The United States has always been experimental. While other countries have moved forward cautiously in the light of tradition and experience, the United States, save in the sphere of the Constitution, has learned largely by the old road of making mistakes fearlessly. And that, also, except in the constitutional sphere, it is doing today.

There is no doubt that the people of the United States today are moving into unknown country. The old United States of tradition, of the fathers and of the Civil War, has almost disappeared. With it has disappeared both the conditions and to some extent the virtues of the old order. The American people today are confronting not the pioneer conditions of the last century, but all the problems of a developed society which have confronted the leading peoples of Europe for decades.

They now have great power. They are, therefore, being tempted to abuse their power, to use it selfishly, inconsiderately, imperially, as other nations in the same position have been. They have great the future of their country and with its apparent inability to devote its energies to anything save the increase of prosperity. Others are "complacently optimistic that all is well with the best possible of lands. Some see nothing but corruption and the decline of old standards and the unheeding pursuit of dollars and pleasure. Others point to new achievements in invention and industry, to higher standards of prosperity, to an awakening interest in art and literature and criticism.

On the other hand the inner virtue of American civilization is at least as strong as ever. Its zeal for practical accomplishment, its constructive progressiveness, its humanity and equality, its belief in the marvelous possibilities of the individual, its receptivity to new ideas, its initiative and resourcefulness are going to enable it to lift up the economic standards of all mankind. Much of the deplored dollar-hunting is but a by-product of constructive business enterprise.

Moreover the younger generation, if undisciplined, is singularly honest, healthy, independent and fearless. There is little of the pharisee about its members. They have the qualities which will enable them to think their way through their country's problems, once they take them seriously. And there is still plenty of sound, moral instruction and fine example for those who seek it.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"How the News Is Handled"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: We telegraphers greet with pleasure the recognition of our art as told on the editorial page of the Monitor in an article captioned "How the News Is Handled." Frankly less modest than your press-correspondent, I am I add that your Morse-man lives in a world by himself. Dots and dashes, although noise to others, are delightful music to him. Like the art of all things human, his, while passionately beloved by himself, is seldom appreciated by those about him. His experiences, too, are very dear to him. I am reminded of an occasion during the World War, when I was sitting at my telegraph instrument in a little front room on the ground floor of the building occupied by the Illinois State Journal, at Springfield, Ill. The Associated Press was sending dispatches concerning operations on the western front. An old, but tall and erect, snowy white-haired gentleman was standing back of me reading the bulletin. I looked up and smiled. He said: "Young man! Fifty-four years ago I stepped into this room. Right where you are sitting was a telegraph operator with instruments like yours. Where I am standing stood Abraham Lincoln reading the news bulletins of his election as President of the United States." Your Morse telegrapher? You will not have him long. His time dates back when prairie schooners took up the journey "where the West begins." As the camera displaced the portraitist, so is the automatic telegraph printer replacing the operator and history will soon record the "last of the Morse-men," along with the passing of the red man and buffalo. Chicago, Ill. EUGENE SIXTEN SANDERSON.

"What News From Chicago?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Thank you for the editorial, "What News From Chicago?" This is constructive journalism of the highest order and will greatly benefit the city and therefore the Nation. One might almost say that it will save the city from itself. Since the "headline artists" disregard the harm they do Chicago and the country by constantly and almost exclusively featuring crime and un-American news, your notation of some of Chicago's good work is very timely. Chicago, Ill. S. L. C.

The Widespread Sale of Flasks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: As time goes on, I become more and more amazed at the continued widespread display of cocktail sets, flasks, and the like, in the stores of New York City. Stores in which one would expect to find loyalty to the Government, offer as appropriate gifts for every occasion, articles glorifying the attractiveness of drinking—thereby keeping it in the public eye as the smart thing, and helping to prevent its early demise. It seems to me that people should constantly protest to the store managers, until this practice has been entirely discontinued. (Mrs.) INEZ RAMLOW BROWN, New York, N. Y.